Bombay Gazette.

NO. 55,359—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JUNE 13, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
17th June	CALEDONIA a	7558	...	...
26th „	DEVANHA	8093	MALWA	10883
1st July	HIMALAYA a	6898	...	...
8th „	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA...	10512
15th „	ARABIA	7933	...	...
22nd „	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
29th „	EGYPT	7912	...	...
5th Aug	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911
12th „	PERSIA	7951	...	...
19th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA ..	9500
26th „	CALEDONIA	7553	...	...
2nd Sept	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10690
9th „	OCEANA	6810	...	...
16th „	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA ..	9505
23rd „	ARABIA	7933	...	...
30th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621

All the above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

a These Steamers will call at BRINDISI.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge,
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
CABIN PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis,
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA :	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON :	GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE)

CORONATION DURBAR AT DELHI

(12th December, 1911.)

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1911	Due Bombay about 1911	Leave Karachi about 1911	Leave Bombay about 1911
City of Manchester	5551	3 May	27 May	14 June	...
City of Lahore	7163	5 May	28 May	15 June	...
City of York ...	7810	3 June	25 June	13 July	...
City of Paris ...	9230	27 May	17 June	19 July	...
City of Glasgow	6529	19 June	12 July	1 Aug.	...
Trafford Hall...	5321	12 July	5 Aug.	25 Aug.	...
City of Calcutta	7512	22 July	14 Aug.	2 Sept.	...
City of Lahore	7163	1 Aug.	24 Aug.	13 Sept.	...
City of Athens	5594	24 Augt.	16 Sept.	...	30 Sept.
City of York...	7810	19 Sept.	11 Oct.	31 Oct.	...
City of Vienna	4672	30 Sept.	25 Oct.	...	15 Nov.
City of London	3990	14 Oct.	4 Nov.	For Calcutta	...
City of Benares	6973	7 Oct.	29 Oct.	22 Nov.	...
Trafford Hall...	5321	21 Oct.	17 Nov.	9 Dec.	...
City of Lahore	7163	30 Oct.	21 Nov.	16 Dec.	19 Dec.
City of Birmingham	7000	4 Nov.	27 Nov.	23 Dec.	...
City of Athens	5594	16 Nov.	9 Dec.	3 Jan'12	8 Jan 12
City of York...	7810	16 Dec.	8 Jan'12	29 Jan.	1 Feb.
City of Glasgow	6529	13 Jan'12.	4 Feb.	26 Feb.	29 Feb,
Trafford Hall	5321	23 Jan.	17 Feb.	13 Mar	...
City of Calcutta	7512	3 Feb.	26 Feb.	23 Mar.	26 Mar.
City of Birmingham	7000	10 Feb.	4 Mar.	3 Apl.	...
City of Athens	5594	20 Feb.	14 Mar.	31 Mar	13 Apll
City of Manchester	5551	2 Mar.	25 Mar.	17 Apl.	...
City of York...	7810	12 Mar.	4 Apl.	27 Apl.	30 Apl.
Steamer of Corinth	5443	26 Mar.	18 Apl	11 May	14 May
City of Glasgow	6529	19 Apr.	3 May	25 May	28 May

NOTE.—All the above steamers have second class accommodation except City of Vienna and Trafford Hall.

FARES	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To Marseilles	573	891	429	649
„ London via Marseilles	653	1,041	489	839
„ Liverpool	605	957	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE.

in connection with

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained. For passages and full particulars apply to Bombay :—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

CLARKES B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Dumra ...	1695	Thurs.	15th June	9 a.m.	direct.
Dwarka...	1695	Fri.	16th June	6 a.m.	† direct.

†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dumra," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 15th June calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Lindula," 3358 tons, sailing 14th June calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire Koweit, Mahomerah and Busieb.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Monthly.)

S. S. "Pundua," 3805 tons, sailing on or about Thursday, 15th June, calling at Seychelles, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer sailing on or about 17th June.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand,

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

13th June, 1911.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
Koerber ...	5423	A. Foresti	1st July 1911
Trieste ...	5095	N. Iavanoich.....	1st Aug. „
Koerber ...	5423	A. Foresti	1st Sep. „
Africa ...	4720	E. Seberich	1st Octr „
Bohemia ...	4284	G. Gillhuber	16th „ „

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
China	6017	P. Pavissich.....	27th June.
Ferdinand..	6046	B. Cobol	27th July.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES, ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice..... Rs. 450 & 500 *
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... „ 675 to 750*
Saloon Class to London..... „ 545 „ 635*
Saloon Class to London and back..... „ 865 „ 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice 350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back..... „ 525
Intermediate Class to London ..... „ 445
Intermediate Class to London and back „ 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
„ Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... „ 675
Saloon Class to London ..... „ 545 to 585
„ Class to London and back ..... „ 865 to 945

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
Nippon...E. Tarabocchia ...		6350.....	24th June 1911.

For further information regarding passages app'y to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Coy.

52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following steamers will SAIL :—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail on or about
Markgrof	3,680	Ihle	14th June,
b Somali	2,655	Stoffregen ...	19th June,

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

b Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents.

24, Meadow Street, Bombay 11 May, 1911.

SELF CURE NO FICTION! NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR. THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION No. 1

in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections

THERAPION No. 2

Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c., when mercurial treatment fails.

THERAPION No. 3

Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.

Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

THERAPION

CURES TO STAY CURED.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

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BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR)

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	... Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	... „	24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS...	... „	16,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Byojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Fengtien (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:

38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manila
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Hongkong
Madras	Kwala Lumpur (F. M. S.)	Canton.
Rangoon	Klang (F. M. States.)	Moconow
Colombo	Seremban (F. M. States.)	Shanghai
Karachi	Bangkok	Tientsin
Amritsar	Batavia	Hankow
Penang	Soerabaya	Yokohama
Thalping (Perak F. M. S.)	Saigon	Kobe
		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 35,

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,250,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	IPOH	PENANG
BANGKOK	JOHORE,	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KOBE	SAIGON
BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPUR	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA	LONDON	SHANGHAI
CANTON	LYONS	Do HONGKEW
COLOMBO	MALACCA,	SINGAPORE
FOOCHOW	MANILA	SOURABAYA
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HANKOW	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HONGKONG	PEKING	YLOILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum received amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY,
Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

A DIFFERENCE.

A PIECE of really fine glass glorifies a room as does a rare rug or a canvas by a master.

So unmistakably a work of art, so DIFFERENT is Hawkes' Cut Glass, that let one once come under its charm, become familiar with its distinguishing qualities, she is spoiled for anything else in "cut glass."

The exquisite tone of Hawkes, its superb cutting, the suave and beautiful lines of the design—EVERY DETAIL emphasises what women are more and more coming to realize.

There is more pleasure in owning a single article of "Hawkes'" than in a whole collection of ordinary glass.

Our present assortment of Hawkes' Cut Glass is very rich:—

Table service, individual pieces, toilet accessories, flower receptacles, etc.

It will interest you to spend a half hour looking over this Hawkes' group and we take pleasure in inviting you to do so.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

SOLE AGENCY FOR HAWKES' CUT GLASS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

EMPIRE OF INDIA Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 83,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.
Managers.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE HOUSE for the following :—
GRUYERE PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE always in stock throughout the year.
MACCARONI VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes and designs fresh and can be had in large quantities.
PURE GENUINE OLIVE OIL of the Olives, now in great demand.
ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR (white) highly patronized for its excellence.
WALNUTS AND ALMONDS in soft shell, and HAZELNUTS always in Stock.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

MALARIA MIXTURE, prepared by FRANCESCO RANA of Bari, in Italy, cure guaranteed.
BRIOSCHI'S 'CETRATE,' an effervescent drink for the young and aged use freely in every house in Italy.
Our CLARET (Grignolino), the Genuine Wine, in great demand, at Rs. 11 per dozen bottles. Various other Brands of Wines and Liqueurs from The High Class House of Italy and France.

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ

Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency or the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' Medicine bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. DE ROOS, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 84 Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

PRADER RIPU.

A Sure Remedy for Leucorrhœa (Whites). Cure is imminent. Strongly recommended to try it once. Price Rs. 3 a bottle. Apply to

SAPAT & CO.,
Chemists, Bombay, No. 2.

S. ROSE & CO.'S LIST OF SECOND-HAND PIANOS.

The Pianos noted below are good instruments returned from hire or on commission Sale. There are a number of excellent bargains amongst them. Every Piano guaranteed Sound.

All are Full Compassed (7 octave) Upright or Cottage Pianos unless otherwise marked.

		Rs.
1	IRON FRAMED UPRIGHT PIANO, Ebonized Case...	150
2	CHAPPELL PIANO, IRON FRAMED, Solid Case...	150
3	IRON FRAMED PIANO, Solid Chippendale Mahogany Case	175
6	Do do	175
50	ALLISON UPRIGHT IRON FRAMED PIANO, Carved Mahogany Case... ...	200
51	IRON FRAMED ENGLISH BUILT PIANETTE, Sheraton Mahogany	225
52	ENGLISH MADE IRON FRAMED PIANO, Solid Dark Mahogany	250
53	UPRIGHT GRAND, Iron Framed, Full Trichord, Black Case	275
7	IRON FRAMED ENGLISH SMALL UPRIGHT PIANO, Mahogany Case ...	275
8	IRON FRAMED PIANETTE Mahogany Case	275
10	ALLISON IRON FRAMED PIANO, Solid Mahogany Case (H C D)	275
11	Do do (McN)...	275
14	ENGLISH PATENT FRAMED PIANO, Solid Mahogany Case	300
68	BROADWOOD & SONS, Indian Model Mahogany Case	300
15	IRON FRAMED ENGLISH PIANO, full size, Mahogany Case	300
16	ALLISON INDIAN MODEL PIANO, Solid Case (M. H.)...	300
54	ALLISON TROPICAL PIANETTE, Iron Frame, Solid Mahogany Case	300
67	CHALLEN & SONS, Indian Model Walnut Case (F. A.)	350
55	IRON FRAMED FULL COMPASSED PIANETTE, Mahogany Case	375
56	ALLISON IRON UPRIGHT INDIAN MODEL PIANO, (Rs 575)	375
57	CAROL OTTO INDIAN IRON FRAMED OVERSTRUNG PIANO, Black Case...	475
58	ROSE & CO.'S STANDARD INDIAN UPRIGHT PIANO, Ebonized Mahogany...	425
59	KNAKE UPRIGHT IRON GRAND, Chippendale Mahogany Case	475
21	STROHMENGER IRON FRAMED COTTAGE PIANO, Mahogany Case... ...	550
28	IRON FRAMED ENGLISH UPRIGHT GRAND, Full Trichord nearly new ...	575
60	STROHMENGER UPRIGHT GRAND, overstrung trichord	600
61	SCHIEDMAYER STANDARD INDIAN UPRIGHT GRAND, nearly new ...	600
32	RUD. IBACH IRON FRAMED UPRIGHT (Rs. 900 Model)	575
30	RUD. IBACH IRON FRAMED OBLIQUE UPRIGHT, nearly new	675
33	KNAKE UPRIGHT GRAND, nearly new	675
34	BROADWOOD IRON FRAMED 7 OCTAVE PIANETTE, very little used ...	675
35	KNAKE IRON FRAMED EBONIZED UPRIGHT, practically new	700
36	BLUTHNER UPRIGHT GRAND, Mahogany Case	750
37	KNAKE UPRIGHT GRAND, Chippendale Mahogany, Rs 975 Model	750
42	BROADWOOD UPRIGHT OVERSTRUNG GRAND, very little used	775
48	ELECTRIC SELF-PLAYING PIANO, Hopkinson Electrelle, nearly new, can be used also as an ordinary piano	1,200

HORIZONTAL GRAND PIANOS.

9	BROADWOOD GRAND PIANO, in Mahogany Case	250
25	SCHIEDMAYER GRAND PIANO, Ebonized Case	575
26	RACHAL GRAND PIANO, Mahogany Case	575
62	SCHIEDMAYER GRAND PIANO, Ebonized Case	475
63	KNAKE BABY GRAND PIANO, Half Round, Rs. 1,350 Model	775
64	BROADWOOD QUARTER GRAND, Special Indian Model...	775
65	SCHIEDMAYER AND SOZHNE STANDARD INDIAN BABY GRAND ...	850
66	KNAKE BABY GRAND, Half Round, Rs. 1,350 Model	900
47	ERARD BABY GRAND, Special Tropical Model	1,200

PIANOLAS.—A few genuine "Pianolas" by the Orchestrelle Co. for Sale from Rs. 300.

S. ROSE & CO., Telegrams: "ROSEBUD" BOMBAY. FORT, BOMBAY.

A TEMPERANCE COCKTAIL!

The drink **YOU NEED** this Hot Weather

is a **"VITALIA"** Cocktail

A Pleasant, Refreshing, Stimulating drink, containing the new Life Food **"VITALIA."**

Ask for it at

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine.
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake 150° in cases.
Chester 125° „ „
Monkey 125° „ „
Elephant in tins and bulk.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s. s. "DEVANHA," from JAPAN, CHINA, STRAITS and COLOMBO, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at No. "N" Shed, Princess Dock.

Captain Ericson, the Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on bag cargo packed in single gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
SUPERINTENDENT,
P. & O. S. N. Co.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

EXPRESS SERVICE TO SIMLA.

CHEAP RETURN TICKETS DURING THE HOT WEATHER THROUGH CARRIAGE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND KALKA.

THE EXPRESS through service between BOMBAY, and KALKA via the NAGDA MUTTRA RAILWAY, DELHI, MEERUT and SAHARANPUR, is worked with corridor Trains fitted with Electric Lights and Fans. Refreshment Cars are attached between Baroda and Muttra to which First and Second Class passengers have access from early in the morning to late at night. The duration of the journey between Bombay and Simla is approximately 46 hours. First Class Return Tickets available for two months are issued from 1st May to 31st July (inclusive), at the following greatly reduced rates between the undermentioned Stations, on the B. B. & C. I. and R. M. Railways and Simla.

Stations.	Return Fares Rs. a. p.	Timings. Up	Down.
Bombay ...	128 10 0	Arr. 7-15	Dep. 21-15
Mhow ...	108 9 0	„ 22-40	„ 5-20
Neemuch ...	95 14 0	„ 23-30	„ 4-55
Nasirabad ...	85 13 0	„ 8-3	„ 19-55
	Simla Dep. 8-15		Arr. 15-30

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

11 Gold Medals awarded.
Number of inventions patented

HARICHAND MANCHARAM & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF FIRE,

FALL & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,

LOCKS AND STRONG ROOMS.

OURS is the OLDEST FIRM in India of its kind.

Fireproof composition under the Supervision of the famous scientist, Prof. T. K. Gajjar, M. A., B. Sc., F. C. S.

The inspection of our wares is respectfully invited

HEAD OFFICE AND SHOWROOM:—
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

WE SEND YOU FREE
A SAMPLE COPY OF

INDUSTRY.

A monthly Journal Handicrafts and Commerce containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities, starting of small mechanical industries etc. etc.

New features, including illustrations are added in the second year.

Royal Ed. Rs. 2. People's Ed. Re. 1-3.

For Readers—
Interesting Throughout.
For Advertisers—
Absolutely sure medium.

Free sample copy and revised Adv. rates.
Please write to the MANAGER,
"INDUSTRY," Shambazar, Calcutta.

HOTEL WINDSOR.

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s.; double from 7s.; sitting and bed room from 15s.; suites from 21s.; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions. Turkish Bath, Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

J. R. CLEAVE,
PROPRIETOR.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT
THE EMPIRE PAGEANT.
England coronates in honour of King George.
THE PARIS DISASTER.
The terrible death of M.
"FOOLSHEAD"
The audience simply screamed at him on Saturday.
LES ORIGINAL MIGNONS.
Parisian Whirlwind Dancers in their speciality dances. Waltz Divinia, the Skate Dance, Danse Les Apaches, &c., &c.
These Artistes appear at each Show.
And our
FULL PROGRAMME OF PICTURES.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

BRITANNIA CINEMATOGRAPH.

AT BALIWALLA'S GRAND THEATRE, Tardeo.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
Our Star Film "ROMAN IDYALL."
A finely acted and beautifully coloured romance.
TWO GREAT GRIEFS.
A five minutes' amusement by MAX LINDER.
FOOLSHEAD also appears on the Screen.
FOUR SHOWS DAILY.
HALF PRICES.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...	Rs.	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP...	„	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND.....	„	3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent, per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

"Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application."

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on pplication.

P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital.....	Rs.	20,00,000
Paid up Capital	„	17,62,500
Reserve Fund	„	5,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rate sfor Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on the Presidency Towns, Karachi and Rangoon, also Currency Notes of these circles received free of Charge in Fixed Deposit, and Savings Bank Deposit, Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager
Standard Buildings, Bombay, 31st December, 1910.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	£	2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	£	1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....	£	800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Bombay,	Cochin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Madras,	Chittagong,	Zanzibar,
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Mombasa,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nakuru,
Delhi,	Kandy	Kisumu,
Cawnpore	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala
		Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY. W. J. K. HEGARTY
Acting Manager.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—

9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Annas 14 per do. *

* If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.

5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column,

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

WANTED—An experienced Lady SHORT-HAND-TYPIST, acquainted with Engineering terms preferred. Apply with qualifications and salary required to Box . 2915, care of "Bombay Gazette."

REPAIRS TO MOTOR CARS.—That is our speciality. No work too small, none too large. Honest and intelligent workmanship. No broken promises. THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING CO., 14, Hummum Street, Fort.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order," and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA, Girgaum, Bombay.

BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S 20 vols; "Scribner" '80 to '82 five vols; "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers, Box 2693, care of this Office.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of Bombay Gazette Office.

FOR SALE,—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machinaries. Apply to this Office.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. E. H., Re. 1 Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4 3/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3, Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of 'Bombay Gazette" Office

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business, Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts, Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes. "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—9½ inch by 4½ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000, 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand I) printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted
Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
68 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

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By James Douglas. Rs. 5.
THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
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By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.
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Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights
By L. P. Parikh Rs. 6.
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A Selection of Leading Cases.
By W. E. H. Re. 1.
Apply the Bombay Gazette Office.

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.
BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

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Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.

RESTORES THE WEAK,
REVIVES THE DEPRESSED
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS
A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for
over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited; KEMP & Co., &c.,

GRIMAULT & Co.'s "ENERGICAL SYRUP"

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anemia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

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PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

B. O. C. KEROSINES { WATERLILY 150° F. / CHUKKER 125° F. / VICTORIA 125° F.

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Specially Prepared for
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MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE.
Use BATLIWALLA'S PLAGUE MIXTURE or PILLS, Rs. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA, Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness, Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day, As. 4 per pot.
SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA
WARLI LABORATORY DADAR, BOMBAY.

PRICE Rs. 3.

THE
Bombay Gazette
EXCHANGE TABLES.
(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 32NDS
FROM
1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.
ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

SECOND EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
1909.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BATTY FIELDS SITUATE AT THE VILLAGES OF KURLA ON VIHAR ROAD, NEXT TO ANIMAL MARKET AND MOHILI, NEAR KURLA,

High Court Suit No. 796 of 1910.
Abdula Latiff Sumer vs. Haji Moosa Haji Cassum and others.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver, appointed herein under the decree absolute for sale, dated the 3rd day of March, 1911, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 13th day of June, 1911, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, at Apollo Street, Fort, the following landed properties.

Firstly:—All that piece or parcel of Varkas land or ground situate, lying and being on the west of the road leading to Vihar Water Works at Kurla, in the Registration District of Taana and Sub-district of Salsette, registered for land revenue as follows:—That is to say, Survey No. 276, Falni No. 12, gross gunthas 18 1-2, net gunthas 17, assessment annas twelve and bounded on or towards the East by the road leading to Vihar Water Works, on or towards the West by Bhat land of Matis Borni, on or towards the North by the land of Bhawdoo Ghosal, and Punchoobai, widow of Jerome Ghosal, and on or towards the South partly by the land of Asel Gome and partly by the land of Deg Gomes which said pieces of land on exact measurement are found to contain 2,057 square yards or thereabouts.

Secondly:—All that piece or parcel of Varkas land or ground, situate, lying and being at the road leading to Vihar Water Works, at Kurla, in the Registration District of Taana and Sub-district of Salsette, registered for land revenue under Survey No. 276, Falni No. 33, gross gunthas 16, assessment annas eleven, and bounded on or towards the East by the Bhat of Kalmet Parel, on or towards the West by the land of the proprietor of Kurla, on or towards the north by the Bhat of Natal, widow of Deg Gomes, and on or towards the South by the land of Simong Farnand Ghosal, and which are found on exact measurement to contain 2,057 square yards.

Thirdly:—All that vacant piece or parcel of Varkas land or ground, situate, lying and being on the West side of the road leading to Vihar Water Works, in the village of Mohili, near Kurla, in the Registration District of Thana, Sub-district of Salsette, registered for land revenue, under Survey No. 50, Falni No. 5, assessment as follows:—

Survey No.	Falni No.	Acre.	Gunthas	Rs. a.
50	5	Net 1	8	2 8
„	9	Gross 8 / Net 6	8 / 6	0 5
„	11	Net	5	0 4
		Total Gross 1	21	
		Net 1	19	

and which said piece of land is bounded on the East by the road leading to Vihar Water Works on the West by the land of Pascal Paillip Thakur, on the North partly by the land of Urban Fardun, Sone, and on the South by the land of Pascal Phillip Thakur, and which on exact measurement are found to contain 7,383 square yards or thereabouts,

Fourthly.—All that piece or parcel of Varkas land or ground, situate, lying and being at the road leading to Vihar Water Works at Kurla, in the Registration District of Thana, Sub-District of Salsette, registered for land revenue, under Survey No. 276, Falni No. 22, gross guntha one, net guntha one assessment six pies and bounded on the East by the road leading to Vihar Water Works, on or towards the West by Folsein, widow of Antone Sima's land, on or towards the North by the property of Church, and on or towards the South by the land of Rogue Gusten Gome, and which on exact measurement are found to contain 243 square yards or thereabouts.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Tyabjee Dayabhai & Co., Solicitors for the Receiver, herein, at their office, No. 15, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

IMPORTANT TO UMBRELLA MERCHANTS.
AUCTION SALE of large quantity of Umbrellas and Umbrella Furniture.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esqr., the Receiver in suit No. 308 of 1911 (Nandram vs. Fatmabai) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 20th June at 2-30 p.m., in shop and godown at Cutlery Bazar, out of Fort, a large quantity of various kinds of umbrellas, water proof, plain and silk, of ladies and gentlemen, also umbrella furniture such as handles, sticks, cloth, etc.

In small lots to suit buyers, the goods are on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 13th June, 1911.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY to Merchants and Private Buyers.

AUCTION SALE of Silver and Nickel-silver Watches of the well-known Maker,

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of June, 1911, sell by Public Auction at their Sales Rooms 21, Medows Street, Fort, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) the following watches:—

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the concerned.—
48 silver English hall-marked lever watches.
12 silver full jewel lever watches.
11 silver full jewel flat shape lever watches.
10 silver wrist watches.
12 silver ladies' watches.
6 silver repeater (Hunter.)

About 30 silver ladies and gentlemen open face half-hunter, hunter, wrist and alarum watches.

On account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Mr. Rahet Alli of Pydhownie.—
3 silver alarum watches.
3 eight days' winding metal watches.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers will, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of June, 1911, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, 21, Medows Street, Fort, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) the following:—

On account of the consignor, a lot of the hosiery:—
45 dozen gents' socks.
20 dozen silk lined lace black and tan stockings.
30 dozen embroidered stockings.

On account of the concerned.—
1 bale old vests.

A lot of household articles and furniture belonging to a European Gentleman, consisting of:—crockery, glass-ware, fine plated vegetable dishes, cruet-stands, spoons, forks, fruit knives and fish knives, boxes, aluminum pots, folding chairs, travelling chest of drawers, cane chairs, 1 second-hand Empire typewriter, &c., &c.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 13th June, 1911.

Established over a Century.

GOLD & CO.,
Birmingham, ENGLAND.

MANUFACTURERS OF
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Telegraphic Address: "HINGES BIRMINGHAM."
Telephone No. 1878.

Specify "GOLD & CO." on all Indents sent through Shippers.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

WANTED.

A WATER and DRAINAGE INSPECTOR. Must be a licensed Plumber and must thoroughly understand the laying of water and drainage pipes.

Salary Rs. 150 per month without quarters. The applicant will have to serve on probation for three months, after which he will be confirmed if his services are approved.

Apply with copies of testimonials to the undersigned in his office at Dadar.

J. A. JONES,
Ag: Executive Engineer,
Bombay Division,
B. B. & C. I. Ry

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS, belonging to the Government Customs Department.

In accordance with Section 88 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Town Custom House, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 13th inst, at 2 p. m. (S.T.), the following unclaimed and confiscated goods: 3 barrels and 100 cases wines, cases provisions, drugs, china glassware, lampware, Arabic books, hardware, iron nails and rivets, metal moulds, painted panels, window glass, printed matter, mouth organs, 5cs. electric sparklers, 3 bales unmanufactured tobacco, 8 parcels cigarettes, buckets, cotton yarn carpets, 23 bags sugar, Farina, betlenuts, cowries, ironware, kegs soda, red lead, cement, bolts and nuts, broken tiles, paper bale, turpentine, empty gas cylinders, C. I. pipes, iron bars, loose card boards, planks, deck-chairs, waste and torn paper and other miscellaneous goods, &c.

100 cases wines.
3 barrels wines.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 13th June, 1911.

INSURANCES.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,75,00,000.
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID.....	£ 28,590,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS...	12,750,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,525,000
BONUS DECLARED.....	7,770,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1[illegible] per cent (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates. CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of [illegible] premiums in the event of child's death.

For full information apply to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary.
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

The Standard Recipe for Home-made Self-Raising Flour.

To every pound of ordinary flour add 2 oz. of

"PAISLEY FLOUR"
(Trade Mark)

—the *sure* raising powder—and mix dry.

You will then have a self-raising flour superior to anything you can buy—one in which the raising powder has lost none of its virtue by waiting, exposure to air or damp in shops, etc.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly ...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly ...	„ 13 12	„ 11 0
Quarterly ...	„ 7 8	„ 6 0
Monthly ...	„ 2 8	„ 2 0

SINGLE COPY ... ... ONE ANNA.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly ...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly ...	„ 20 0	„ 16 0
Quarterly ...	„ 10 10	„ 8 8
Monthly ...	„ 3 12	„ 3 0

SINGLE COPY... ... TWO ANNAS.

N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount rate payment must always be made in advance.

For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette," See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the rate is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ... ... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line... ... ... „ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must in all cases be made in advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion	Rs. 0-0 Per Inch.
Second Insertion	„ 0-8 do.
Third Insertion	„ 0-0 do.
Fourth Insertion	„ 0-8 do.
Fifth and upwards	„ 0-0 do.
Minimum charge	„ 0-0 do.

In the Native Language double the above rates

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time special contracts are made.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [12TH June, 1911.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
	Rs.		
83 Bars Silver	1,50,000	London	Hongkong Bank
42 Bars Silver.	75,000	do	Indian Specie Bank
122 Bars Silver	2,25,000	do	Chartered Bank
38 Bars Silver.	75,000	do	Comptoir National
135 Bars Silver.	2,25,000	do	Yokohama Bank
220 Bars Silver.	5,25,000	do	Eastern Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY, BY RAIL, on 9th June, 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	31	37,368
B B and C I Railway ...	51	60,387

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—

The Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay is 37 lakhs down.

EXCHANGE :—

The market opened firm at 1s. 4.d T. T. and Demand and 1s. 4 5-32d. for 3 months' sight credits. There has been little enquiry for Bank remittance and Private bills continue scarce. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 5-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 3-16d. 15th July
Do. do France	...170 1-4
Do. do Marks	...133
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...134
Shanghai "	...178 1-2
Japan "	...150 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened quiet at 96 11-16 for Cash and 96 9-16 for the Settlement, and has given way 1-16 during the day closing as under. Only a very moderate business has been done.

We quote :—

Cash ...	... Rs.	96	10	0
Settlement	... "	95	8	0

BULLION :—

On Saturday there was no change in the London quotations for Silver, the rates being 24 1-2 ready and 24 9-16 forward. New York was also unchanged at 53. The local market has ruled quiet but steady at 63 1-2 ex duty for ready bars. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	... Rs.	24	0	0
Australian " ...	... "	24	0	0
Sovereigns " ...	... "	15	0	0
Silver Ready ex-duty	... "	62	8	0
" 1st settlement	... "	62	8	0
" 2nd Settlement	... "	62	11	0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

The visible supply figures received yesterday are 2,170,000 bales showing a decrease on the week of 160,000 bales, against 2,060,000 bales last year with a decrease of 150,000 bales. The Into Sight figures are 11,370,000 bales or plus 30,000 bales on the week, against 10,000,000 bales last year with an increase of 60,000 bales.

Rain is reported in Gujerat and Kathiawar. Heavy rain has fallen in the Berars and Central Provinces, Khamgaon reporting 4 1-2 inches last night and Nagpur 12 1-2 inches yesterday.

The local market for contracts is quiet but steady. There is little or nothing doing either in the bazaar or elsewhere. Exporters are out of the market. Rates continue irregular and are more or less nominal.

For ready cotton there is a moderate demand running on much the same lines as last week. High class lots are chiefly required for, but holders are not inclined to give way in their ideas of prices.

QUOTATIONS :—

OLD CROP.

Fine M G Broach	Rs.	362	June
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar...	"	338	do
Do H G Westerns	"	327	do
Do M G do	"	331	do

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach	Rs.	309	March
Fully Good H G Bengals ...	"	247	Jany.
Fine M G Bengal	"	271-2	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone	... ...	Quiet.
Estimated Sales	... ...	6,000 bales
Total Imports	... ...	22,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
7·93	7·93	7·65	7·28
—01	—01	—01	—02

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
7·13	7·08	7·06	7·06	7·07
—02	—01	—01	—01	—01

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is firmer and we quote as under :—

We quote :—

Ready " ...	Rs.	12	0	0	B. T.
September	"	13	0	0	B. T.
May 1912 ...	"	11	5	0	B. T.

RAPESEED :—The market is quiet.

We Quote :—

Yellow Guzerat ready ...	"	7	8	0	B. T.
Brown Etawah ready ...	"	6	8	0	B. T.

GINGELLYSEED :—The market is quiet.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c. ...	Rs.	51	0	0	
Yellow Hingunghat ...	"	57	0	0	
Black Kutni ...	"	43	0	0	

CASTORSEED :—Tone steady. We Quote :—

Ready ...	Rs.	35	0	0	

COTTONSEED :—Tone quiet. We Quote :—

Ready ...	Rs.	21	8	0	

POPPYSEED :—Tone quiet. We Quote :—

Ready ...	Rs.	9	10	0	B. T.

GROUNDNUTS :—Tone quiet.

We Quote :—

Bold ...	Rs.	41	8	0	
Small ...	"	40	0	0	

MOWRASEED :—Tone quiet but steady.

July-August ...	Rs.	7	1	0	B. T.

WHEAT :—The market is quiet.

We Quote :—

White Delhi ready. ...	Rs.	4	10	0	B. T.
" " July ...	Rs.	4	11	0	B. T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,677 1-2
Bank of Burma	136
Bombay Merchants' Bank... ...	10
Bank of India	68 1-2
Eastern Bank	78 1-2
Indian Specie	52

MILLS.

David	387 1-2
Kohinoor	657 1-2
Manockji Petit	2,665
New Great Eastern	170
Standard	970

PRESS.

New Mofussil	385

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	130
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	171
Bombay Steam Navigation Ord. ...	277 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill	1,170
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	17 3-4
Treacher and Co.	530

RAILWAYS.

Amritsar-Patti	124
Tapti-Valley	481 1-4

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Saturday :—

Cotton	6,043	bales
Wheat	43,407	cwts.
Linseed	12,111	"
Rapeseed	3,131	"
Gingellyseed	764	"
Poppyseed	3,334	"
Groundnuts...	1,796	"
Castorseed	3,084	"
Rice	1,997	"
Myrabollams	2,609	"
Cottonseed	5,755	"
Mowrseed	590	"
Gram	2,338	"
Joowar	181	"
Maize	83	"

CALCUTTA MARKET REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 12.

In the money market to-day rates were unchanged and the market was steady with little or no business doing. A fair amount of business was done in the Share market in tea and coal, shares the rates for both being steady. Both the jute and gunny markets are dull ; there were few buyers and practically no business was done. The prices in the gunny market were steady.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 10th June 1911, as compared with the statement for the week ending 2nd June 1911 :—

LIABILITIES.	June 2. Rs.	June 10. Rs.
Capital ...	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	1,05,00,000	1,05,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	1,48,43,348	1,26,22,337
Public Deposits at Branches ...		
Other Deposits ...	10,53,69,719	10,08,37,782
Post Bills ...	10,969	10,543
Sundries ...	33,28,130	31,18,516
	14,37,52,166	13,70,89,478
ASSETS.		
Government Securities ...	1,64,38,741	1,61,14,511
Other authorised Securities	4,95,449	4,01,533
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	1,72,92,324	1,71,45,608
Loans do. do. ...	4,72,45,114	4,65,96,703
Bills discounted and purchased ...	1,68,24,354	1,50,23,130
Dead Stock ...	2,79,118	2,78,573
Stamps ...	5,549	5,618
Bullion ...	17,05,085	16,35,808
Balances with other Banks.	6,71,332	7,60,453
Sundries... ...	7,29,456	7,74,822
Cash ...	4,10,64,641	3,83,49,419
	14,37,52,166	13,70,89,478

DAILY EXPORTS,—JUNE 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—130 bales wool, K Kheraj ; 3,000 cwts wheat 3,000 cwts linseed and 2,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros ; 1,610 cwts oil cake, S Pestonji and Co ; 3,993 cwts myrabollams, K Keshavji ; 48 bales wool, B Tullockchand.

Civilian s—3,000 cwts myrabollams, Ebji Omersey ; 100 bales hemp, S Govindji.

FOR LONDON.

Umvolosi s—2,100 cwts myrabollams and 3,106 cwts castorseed A Khimji.

Caledonia s—13 bales carpets, King, King and Co ; 175 cwts chutney, Framji Naoroji ; 71 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co ; 50 cwts deerhorns, H A Oomer.

FOR NEW YORK.

Caledonia s—10 bales carpets, King, King and Co.

Toronto s—188 bales cottonfly, S N Kirtikar.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia s—1,600 cwts teelseed, 1,200 cwts poppyseed and 14,420 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR GLASGOW.

Olympia s—4,000 cwts mussoor and 15,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros ; 4,700 cwts castorseed, Sanday and Co ; 50 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeves and Co.

FOR HULL.

Conisclisse s—2,000 cwts cottonseed, L Pragji ; 10,000 cwts cottonseed, W Bacher ; 20,743 cwts cottonseed and 600 cwts myrabollams, A Khimji ; 2,000 cwts castorseed, Volkart Bros ; 18,800 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co ; 12 bales skins, R M Kooka ; 4,250 cwts cottonseed, the Aurungabad Mills ; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, B S Lloyd and Co ; 2,000 cwts myrabollams, Eleji Oomersey.

Toronto s—4,000 cwts linseed, 4,640 cwts cottonseed and 19,060 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co ; 4,000 cottonseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR STETTIN.

Toronto s—201 cwts mustardseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR UDDEVALLA.

Toronto s—55 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Gramsbergen s—168 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 900 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey.

FOR BARCELONA.

R Rubattino s—125 bales cotton, the Bombay Co.

FOR BOSTON.

Caledonia s—2 bales carpets, King King and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Asama s—1,500 tons manganese ore the Shivrajpur Syndicate.

Baron Cawdor s—220 bales cotton, Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat Sanday and Co ; 110 bales cotton J A Begbie.

FOR HAMBURG.

Claverley s—110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 110 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co ; 110 bales cottonM Bhimji.

Neuenfels s—115 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros : 404 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 150 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co.

Civilian s—15,000 cwts rapeseed, K Devchand and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

R Rubattino s—306 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR GHENT.

Toronto s—55 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co. 110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Capri s—397 cwts sharkfins A Chagla and Co.

Colombo Maru s—2 cases saffron A Alarakhia and Co ; 100 bales twist, S J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Assaye s—600 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 200 bales cotton, Cursetji Bomanji and Co.

Colombo Maru s—400 bales twist, S J David and Co.

FOR KOBE,

Colombo Maru s—301 cwts fishmanure, F M Rahimbhoy ; 12 hide manure, Besho and Co.

Capri s—300 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 200 bales cotton, B Jairaj and Co : 300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton, N Fatehalli and Co ; 120 bales cotton, B N Ginwalla and Co; 39 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trading and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Capri s—292 bales cotton, M B Kaisha ; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR MOJI.

Capri s—1,426 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Capri s—150 bales Cotton, the Japan Cotton Trading Co.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Colombo Maru s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

The Paris "Temps," discussing the German Emperor's visit to England and the cordial reception offered to His Majesty by the people of London, remarks that the Imperial journey may be regarded as a symptom of the recent improvement in Anglo-German relations. France, which for forty years has deemed it a duty not to break the peace for its own interests, views without any regret other Powers working to strengthen European harmony.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" its original colours, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well, as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot, 3, Farringdon Road London England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

SCOTT—HILDESLEY—June 7, at Holy Trinity, Sanawar, Captain R S Scott, Army Remount Department, to Phyllis, daughter of the Rev A H and Mrs Hildesley.

DEATH.

SMITH—May 31, at Dehra Dun, of heart disease, Herbert J Smith of Barla, Aligarh Dist, U P, aged 63 years and 9 months.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, three shows nightly 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p.m. Our Star Attraction : "Les Originals Mignons.' Parisian Whirlwind Dancers."

Maxim : "Being busy is often synonymous with being happy."—Chicago News.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Himalaya," with the English mails of the 2nd June, which left Aden, at 8 p.m., on Sunday, is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour, at 5 a. m., on Friday.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Caledonia" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p. m. on Saturday.

A LABOUR CART ACCIDENT.—On Sunday, a Hindu named Bhiku Maruti, aged 25, was walking along Customs House Road, when the wheel of a labour cart passed over his right foot. He sustained injuries, and was removed to hospital for treatment.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel R. E. Pigott, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Rly. Vols. will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m., this evening :—

March ...	The Uhlans Call ... Eilenberg
Overture ...	La Dame Blanche ... Boieldieu
Valse	Casino Tauze ... Gung'l
Selection ...	The Messenger Boy ... Caryll
Petit Bolero ...	... Ravina
Selection ...	King of Cadonia ... Jones
Egyptian Serenade ...	Amina ... Lincke

ACCIDENT TO A NAGPUR TRAIN.

Intimation has been received at the G. I. P. Ry. Office in Bombay, that at about 13-25 hours on the 10th instant, the engine and 5 vehicles of the No. 353 Down-Nagpur passenger were derailed as the train was entering Nagjari station. Four passengers travelling in a third-class carriage were slightly injured. The cause of the accident is not yet known.

VACCINATION OF HAJIS.

The Protector of Pilgrims, Bombay, reporting on the vaccination of Hajis before their embarkation for the port of Jeddah, during the past pilgrim season, gives the following comparative statement:—

Report "O" show the result of vaccination :—

	1910	1911
Number of returning steamers	21	20
Number of returning pilgrims	16,952	15,493
Number of small-pox cases discovered.	55	4
Number of steamers infected care of small-pox	14	

The above summary includes the steamers touching the Port of Karachi and the number of pilgrims landed there.

During the outgoing season of 1910, 18,023 pilgrims proceeded to the Hedjaz as against 21,054 pilgrims during the previous outgoing season of 1909. Taking into consideration the number of outgoing pilgrims and comparing the number of returning pilgrims after the Haj of these seasons, it is apparent that even in the Hedjaz the health of the vaccinated pilgrims must have been better than that of the unvaccinated in the Haj of 1909. It appears that in this season the number of the pilgrims found on board suffering from other diseases was 16 (including one plague case and six cases of indisposition discovered at Karachi) as against 34 during the last season, which seems to establish the fact that the general health of the vaccinated pilgrims on board was also far better than that of the unvaccinated during the previous season.

SHYLOCK OR A MARWARI !

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent Mr. Douglas asks if any of your readers can tell him something more about Marwaris. I do so, with a view of trying perhaps to save others from ghastly and life-long misery, perhaps a suicide's grave. In no country in the world are there a more relentless, cruel and blood sucking tribe than the money-lending Marwaris of India. This sort of Marwari has no bowels of mercy; and pity or compassion on a deluded debtor has never been heard of. In May 1905, a friend of mine, passed a bond to a Bombay Marwari firm for Rs. 900, (nine hundred), he received in cash Rs. 100 (one hundred only). After paying several instalments he was asked by them to pass a bond in September 1906 for Rs. 600, (six hundred) on the understanding that the first bond for Rs. 900, was cancelled ; he did so, and a paper was destroyed which he supposed was bond No. 1. In December of the same year and after he had paid a couple of instalments, he went to the firm to explain that he was unable that month to pay the usual instalment, he was given grace, but induced through threats to pass another bond for Rs. 1,000, with exorbitant interest, the Marwaris pretending again that bond No. 2 was destroyed. The victim actually believed now that both the bonds for Rs. 900 and Rs. 600 were destroyed and that in future he would only have to pay instalments on the last bond. For months regular sums were paid to these human sharks, some sent by money order, others handed in personally and without any proper acknowledgment being taken. Later on, circumstances prevented the victim from paying one or two instalments ; result, a summons for bond No. 1 and soon after ditto for No. 2, the bonds the victim fondly imagined he saw destroyed. After paying instalments on these two decrees (the Marwaris having obtained them) for the past two years and more, they have now sued their victim on the third bond for Rs. 1,000 and interest for all these years. I have no doubt, the miserable man will have to pay up on it as well. Many of your readers will say "Serve him right." They do not know the trying circumstances that compelled him to go to these blood-suckers. He is, to my personal knowledge, a water drinker, leads a clean life and has a family to support, and only under dire necessity got into the clutches of this firm, and from which it is well nigh impossible to extricate himself. As a Government servant, he was obliged to sign bond No. 3 in the hopes his superiors would not get to know his liabilities. Alas ! a foolish hope, all the summonses had to and did go through his superiors.

Between 6 and 7 years ago, a brother officer of this victim got into the grip of the same blood-sucking firm. He tried in vain to extricate himself, his end was a bullet through his brain by his own hand. There are dozens of similar cases to be met with among subordinates of several Government Departments, and there will be, as long as there are these blood-suckers to entice the unwary.—Yours, etc.,

VERITAS.

June 10.

There was an unwonted scene in the Reichstag on the 17th May, when a lady in the public gallery repeatedly interrupted the proceedings, crying at the top of her voice that the could not hear the Deputy who was speaking (Herr Mugdan). She refused to leave the gallery, and three policemen were summoned to evict her. The woman fought desperately, uttering loud screams. Finally, Herr Mugdan himself came to her rescue, and persuaded her to depart quietly.

POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED BURGLARY.

A Soldier Charged.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Jeffreys charged Private Charles McPhail of the Dublin Fusiliers with burglary by night and with theft. The charge against the accused was that on Sunday night the accused broke the pane of a glass window of the Elite Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Company on Hornby Road, and extracted some boots and shoes. He made off with the property, but was followed by a sepoy and was eventually arrested in Apollo Street.

Inspector Jeffreys asked for a remand, which was granted.

ROBBING A DOCTOR.

RAO Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, disposed of the case in which Inspector Patterson charged A. O. Furtado, a compounder in the service of Dr. Dady A. Wadia, with the theft of Rs. 9-12, from his master's cash-box.

The complaint was that for some time the accused had been suspected of theft and the cash was daily found short. One day the coins in the box were marked and the accused being searched the marked coins were found on him.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 75, with the alternative of 21 days' hard labour.

ALLEGED FORGED WILL.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Sullivan of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department charged (1) Framji Manekji Umrigar, (2) Krishnaji Deoji Jadau, (3) Chandrabai, and (4) Babu Subana with the forgery of a will and with cheating. The facts of the case for the prosecution have already been published.

Superintendent Sullivan asked for a remand, which was granted.

CLAIM FOR DAMAGES.

AT the Bombay Small Causes Court, Mr. N. W. Kemp, Chief Judge, has disposed of the suit brought by the firm of Bauer, Krause and Co., against Esmail Ebrahim and Brothers and recover Rs. 835 as damages by reason of the defendants' failure to take delivery of two shipments of hurricane lanterns.

Mr. K. B. Sethna appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. Suntoke and Mr. Dady Burjor for the defendants.

The defence was that the lanterns did not bear the number mentioned in the indent and the defendants were, therefore, not bound to take delivery of the same. They also contended that the resale was too late and that, therefore, it should not be accepted as the measure of damage.

The plaintiffs examined by commission the manufacturers in Germany to show that the original number could not be stamped on the lanterns as the patent for that had expired. The defendants led evidence to show that the original number was considered by the local and up-country purchasers to be the standard number.

His Honour, in delivering his judgment, observed that the evidence led on behalf of the defendants did prove the fact that the number did affect to a certain extent the saleability of these lanterns in the market, though the goods which had been imported by the plaintiffs were in all respects similar to the lanterns on which the indent was based, but the absence of the number did materially affect the saleability of the goods which had been imported. He held that the plaintiffs were not justified in delaying the re-sale of these goods as the market in these goods had been falling. He further held that defendants were entitled to an allowance of two annas per lamp owing to the difference in the number stamped and that the plaintiffs should not be allowed any godown rent or interest after January 1909.

The learned Judge, therefore, passed a decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 292 and costs.

THE LATE REV. W. SALTER PRICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Reuter's telegram published in your Saturday's issue, announcing the death of the Missionary the Rev. Salter Price, evidently refers to one who was closely connected with this Presidency. The Rev. W. Salter Price arrived in India in 1849 as a missionary of the C. M. S., being then 23 years of age. In 1854 he founded the Christian village of Charanpur near Nasik, which in its beginning was a place of refuge for rescued African slaves. For nineteen years Mr. Price superintended this work and it was here that Dr. Livingstone came in search of faithful boys to accompany him on his travels. They were some of Mr. Price's students, who were with the great traveller when he died. In 1874 Mr. Price was transferred to East Africa and founded a freed slave settlement in Frere Town, but in 1877 he retired to England and till quite recently he has been in active work as Vicar of Wingfield, Suffolk: Several of the Indian clergy and workers in our Mission to-day have the warmest recollections of the life and work of Mr. and Mrs. Price. His eldest son, the Rt. Rev. H. Mc C. E. Price, is now Bishop of Fuhkien, China.—Yours, etc.,

R. S. HEYWOOD,
Sec., C. M. S.

C. M. S. House, June 10.

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL.

AT the monthly meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal on Wednesday Rao Bahadur Gupte read a paper on the "Folklore of the origin of the Constellation Mrigashirsha." He said: Shortly told, the folklore seems to have been based on the shape of the constellation known as Mriga Nakshatra in India and Orionis in the West. It says that on the borders of the southern land there was a hunter who was locked up by his creditors in a Shiva's temple and had to fast. His creditor was paid out of a subscription raised in the temple and he was released. He went to shikar. During the night one antelope came to the "Bael" tree on which he was sitting. She spoke to him in the human voice, was allowed to go on promising that she would return after laying down her foetus. Another came, she promised to return and was allowed to go. Then came a black buck. He was also allowed to go. Lastly came a doe with young ones. They were members of one united family. They held consultation and decided that they should all present themselves before the hunter for being killed. But the sun rose and with it there came a change in the disposition of the hunter due to the fact that he had to fast and to keep up all the night on the sacred Shivaratra-day dropping "Bael" leaves on a "lingam." Shiva's agents came to the spot, took the hunter to Kailas, and sent the antelope family to the Starry Heaven, that is Nakshatralok and blessed them saying, that they would form in heaven a constellation which shall be known as Mriga Nakshatra.

In examining the constellations and the signs of the Zodiac in connection with this story, Mr. Gupte found that the position of Sagittarius the hunter suggests the origin of the Shivapanchayatan or five in one, in the four signs of the Zodiac, viz., Taurus the Bull, Gemini the Ugma of Shiva, Cancer his Ganas with their chief or "ish" Ganesh, and Leo the Lion. Comparing these signs with the group of Shiva and Parvati the resemblance becomes so striking that it would be difficult to call it a coincidence.

Shiva and Parvati therefore have their origin in a myth based on the Zodiac.

FLORILINE !—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It remove all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, a delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovers to the age Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesales Depot, 33 Farringdon Road London England

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 12.

The weather is still slightly unsettled off the northern Bombay Coast. The storm from the Bay is now passing through the north-east of the Central Provinces, is moving in north-westerly direction and has decreased in intensity. The rainfall has become lighter on the West Coast. Very heavy falls are reported from Nagpur and Raipur, and fairly general but moderate rainfall has occurred in the rest of the Central Provinces and in Central India west. In Burma and the whole of the north-east India, except Orissa, the rainfall has been nearly general. In the west Himalaya Submontane districts and South Rajputana, light local falls are reported. The principal amounts are : Tavoy and Myitkyina one and a half inches; Rangoon, two; Bassein and Akyab, three; Cheerapoonji, six ; Tezpur, Shillong, Jalpaiguri, Chittagong, Narayanganj and Chaibasse, two ; Barisal, Hazaribag, Naga and Dumka, three; Dinajpur, Calcutta, Sambalpur, Purnea, Patna and Gaya, one and a half; Amraoti and Chanda, two; Nagpur, twelve; Raipur, seven; Ratnagiri, five; and Ootacamund, three. The forecast shows that the rainfall may now appear in the east of Central India and the adjacent districts of the United Provinces and in east Rajputana. It may be expected to decrease in the eastern parts of the Central Provinces and increase in the western parts. Elsewhere no large changes are probable.

CYCLONE IN BENGAL.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 12.

A cyclonic storm storm crossed the coast in a north easterly direction south of False Point, and its centre at 8 a. m. yesterday was between Sambalpur and Chybasa. Calcutta received the cyclone pretty strongly on Saturday and especially in the small hours of yesterday morning, when the wind was very high and high rain fell the whole day. The local meteorologist says, in his report of yesterday's storm, that the rainfall is likely to increase in Behar and Orissa and Chota Nagpur, where heavy falls may be expected during the next 24 hours. There is an appreciable fall in temperature.

The following telegram has been received by the Port Officer, Bombay, from the Meteorological Office, Simla :—"Storm signal. Storm from bay passing rather more northerly direction towards Sind. Conditions still disturbed off Bombay coast."

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla Station.	Esplanade In Chs	Fort In Chs	Colaba. In Chs
Previously registered... ...	4·14	3·82	2·97	4·60
Sunday, 11th June. ...	0·70	0·82	0·65	0·54
Total ...	4·84	4·64	3·62	5·18
Same date last year ...	3·66	3·34	4·23	2·13

MESSRS, KEMP & Co., Ltd., OUMBALLA HILL, June 12.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1909.	Corpdg Total 1910.
Oumballa Hill ...	In. cts. 0·83	In. cts. 3·58	In. cts. 7·3	In cts. 3·2

Appended in Monday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (11th) ...	86·1	73·1	...	0 00
Jask ...	95·3	84·3	...	0·00
Muskat (11th) ...	94·8	87·1	...	0·00
Multan ...	115·3	92·0	...	0·00
Rawalpindi ...	106·4	84·4	...	0·10
Lahore ...	97·4	76·7	0·29	0·96
Sirsa ...	107·3	81·5	...	0·12
Ambala ...	103·5	82·9	...	1·30
Delhi ...	106·5	84·7	...	0·00
Agra ...	107·0	86·0	...	0·12
Mainpuri ...	106·3	83·5	...	0·00
Jhansi ...	103·0	82·5	...	0·20
Cawnpore ...	101·3	81·9	...	0·04
Allahabad ...	96·6	75·5	...	0·05
Jacobabad ...	120·1	91·8	...	0·00
Karachi ...	88·0	79·5	...	0·00
Ajmer ...	106·9	90·2	...	0·32
Jaipur ...	106·2	87·1	...	0·58
Kotah ...	108·5	90·1	...	1·06
Bhuj ...	101·1	82·5	...	0·00
Dwarka ...	86·3	82·2	0·04	0·05
Veraval ...	82·1	77·3	0·02	1·25
Rajkot ...	95·1	79·0	0·24	1·77
Bhavnagar Para ...	92·6	80·0	0·02	2·54
Surat ...	90·6	73·1	0·01	0·34
Ahmedabad ...	92·6	77·7	...	3·12
Deesa ...	107·8	79·4	...	0·03
Neemuch ...	98·4	74·7	0·26	1·18
Indore ...	92·6	70·6	1·26	2·92
Jubbulpore ...	94·8	75·3	0·07	1·68
Sangor ...	98·1	77·1	...	2·02
Hoshangabad ...	97·6	76·9	0·38	3·04
Khandwa ...	91·2	76·1	0·41	1·91
Akola ...	90·2	75·1	0·68	3·71
Amraoti ...	88·3	72·3	2·35	4·19
Nagpur ...	89·1	73·8	12·40	13·44
Chanda ...	85·6	74·0	2·20	7·00
Raipur ...	84·7	72·1	7·42	10·26
Bombay ...	82·6	78·1	0·53	5·18
Ratnagiri ...	83·8	73·9	5·20	11·53
Mormugao ...	88·0	76·7	0·64	14·29
Karwar ...	85·3	73·5	1·02	10·02
Malegaon ...	88·4	75·1	...	2·64
Ahmednagar ...	85·9	72·0	0·02	1·82
Poona ...	78·5	72·3	0·43	2·77
Sholapur ...	86·3	72·9	0·05	1·36
Bijapur ...	85·2	71·2	0·04	1·27
Belgaum ...	76·8	68·6	0·66	3·02
Aurangabad ...	88·2	72·2	...	2·73
Nizamabad (Indar) ...	84·9	73·7	0.43	3·76
Hyderabad ...	79·8	73·2	0·10	2·11
Mangalore ...	81·3	70·3	0·82	24·63
Calicut ...	80·3	73·6	1·43	22·44
Cochin ...	82·7	72·2	0·97

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The P and O Company's steamer Devanha, 4,785 tons, Captain H Powell which arrived here on Sunday from Shanghai May 23, via Colombo brought China and Australian mails a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Helios, 860 tons, Captain A Knudsn, arrived here yesterday from Bangkok, May 23, with a cargo of timber and 8 deck passengers.

The South Australian Government steamer Tandanya 124 tons, Captain F Cornwall, arrived here on Sunday from Tyne May 6 with ballast.

The steamer Dargai, 2297 tons, Captain J C Murray, will sail to-day for Portsaid for order with a general cargo.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Saturday, 10th June should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

R I M S Northbrook...B H Jones ....R I Marine
R I M S Mayo...Lt Comdr...G V Forteath...RI Marine
R I M S Palinurus .....Lt W Taylor .....Survey Vessel

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—June 12.

Asama.....2705 Hame .....T Morrison and Co
Banca.....3794 Colgrar .....P & O Co
Conteclife .....2435 Fottinger ...W & A Graham & Co
Clavercak.....2441 Tayler ....
Daltonhall.....2264 Gorst ....
Devanha.....4735 Powell .....P & O Co
Fife .....2494 Harrison .....T Morrison & Co
Gymeric.....2558 Williams .....E Tajbhoy
Gallea.....555 Wratt ....
Galavale .....2441 Scearf...W & A Graham & Co
Hglisa.....860 Knudsen.....F F Campbell & Co
Inverness.....2401 Venus..... .....
Lhasa.....950 McDiarmid ...N F...N F...M M & Co
Lindula .....2183 Cathush .....M M & Co
Maranoa.....805 Kaesmurin .....M M & Co
Marienfels.....3590 Satthart ...W & A Graham & Co
Markgraf.....2325 Hill .....A Strandes...& Co
Querimba.....4937 Smith.....M M & Co
Rokeby .....2455 Sheldrake..... .....
Shah Jehan .....2566 Born .....Shah S N Co
Saifi.....502 McBean .....A M Jiwanji & Co
Scharzfels.....3331 Siebji ....W & A Graham & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—June 12.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Itinda	3397	Goss	Rangoon	13-6	M M & Co
C&E Clan Shaw	2504	Hunter	Dunkirk	24-6	J Finlay & Co
D&E Umvolosi	1905	Kessler	London	19-6	W & A Graham & Co
F Bahadur	2936	Mackinnon	Calcutta	14-6	T Morrison & Co
G Naseri	912	Wats.n	Jeddah	13-6	B & P S N Co
H Capri	2718	Figari	Hongkong	15-6	Rubattino Line
K Baron Cawdar	2764	Fullerton	Dunkirk	14-6	W & A Graham & Co
M Daylight (ship)	3598	Byde	Baltimore	21-6	S Oil Co
O Norkoowa	1074	Hugo	Mauritious via Karachi.	15-6	M M & Co
P Claverley	2440	Kragb	Dunkirk	24-6	T Morrison & Co
Q Belle of France	2439	Cargill	Calcutta	13-6	M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Olymphia	3269	Mitchell	Liverpool	21-6	W & A Graham & Co
3 R Rubattino	2619	Mancini	Genoa	15-6	Rubattino Line
4 Colombo Maru	2320	Slater	Kobe	16-3	N Y Kaisha
5 Maahona	2065	Iabisler	Antwerp	17-6	W & A Graham & Co
6 Neuenfels	3541	Denker	Hamburg	14-6	W & A Graham & Co
7 Clan Sinclair	3230	Smith	Antwerp	20-6	W & A Graham & Co
8 Gransbergen	3157	Goot	Rotterdam	14-6	T Morrison & Co
9 Civilian	4534	Lord	Liverpool	14-6	W & A Graham & Co
10&11 Toronto	3948	Pickering	Karachi	17-6	J Finlay & Co
12&13 Caledonia	3429	Hayward	London	17-6	P & O Co
14 Dwarka	759	Moxon	Karachi	16-6	M M & Co
15 Dargai	2297	Murray	Port Said	13-6	J M & Co
16 Stagpool	2991	Campbell	Marseilles	21-6	W & A Graham & Co

H W P D

Courland	760	Ebrahim	N F	N F	Bo S N Co Ld
Ponani	552	Fakira	N F	N F	B S N Co
Satranji	547	Hoosein	N F	N F	B S N Co

H W V D

Dumra	762	Manley	Basreh	15-6	M M & Co

M W D D

Assaye	4359	Jones	Shanghai	21-6	P & O S N Co

Offside D&E

Pundua	2126	Dagge	Durban	15-6	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
11	Tandunya	Cornwall	Tyne, May 6
12	Helios	Knudsin	Bangkok, May 23
	Berbera	.....	Antwerp, &c.

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
12	Kilkerran	Purdon	Dunkirk

The steamer Dargaie, Murray, for Port Said for order obtained her portclearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Berbera, for Antwerp, &c.
" Devanha, for London.
" Dumra, for Persian Gulf, &c.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	From
8	Andalusia	Antwerp

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O Co's steamer Delhi, left Hongkong at 1 p m on Saturday.

The Natal Line steamer Umona, arrived at London on the morning of the 10th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd steamer Koerber, from Trieste, left Aden on the 11th instant and is due here on the 17th instant at 6 a m.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Ville-de-la-Ciotat, left Aden for Bombay on the 10th instant and she is expected here on Thursday 15th instant at 1 a.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR P. E. CADELL.

Bombay, 13th June.

448. Musketry—Rifle Club—The Corps Ranges at Ghat Kopar are allotted to the Rifle Club for Matches 4, 7, 8, and 9 on Thursday 22nd and Sunday 25th instant by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6 a m.

449. The Miniature Range, Carnac Road, will be open for matches 7, 8, and 9 on Thursday 15th and Saturday 24th instant.

Hours—24th 7 to 9 a m
Hours—15th 2 to 5 p m.

450. Medal—Application for Volunteer long service medal should reach Adjutant's Office by the 20th Instant.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain
Adjt. B. V. R.

The Hon. Diamond Hardinge celebrated her eleventh birthday on Thursday last by a small fancy dress dance at Viceregal Lodge to which children alone were bidden.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet Bath, and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, delicately perfumed. Chemists Grocers, etc., sell it.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoes Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey, 125 deg.	4 0 2	do.
White Camelia 125 ° (in tins).	3 12 0	per two tins.
Elephant, 125 deg. (in tins).	3 12 0	do.
do. 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 2 0	per 8 gallons
Camel 125 deg. (in tins)	3 12 0	per two tins

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Cocoria and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

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A STIMULANT *without* ALCOHOL.
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS AND STORES.

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Cheapest Dealers in
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AND
PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.
A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S.
PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE ½ ANNA.
To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

Bombay Gazette.
SPLENDID SERIES OF EIGHT
CORONATION ARTICLES.
By a Brilliant Triumvirate :—
The DUKE of ARGYLL
Mr. A. C. FOX-DAVIES
Mr. PHILIP GIBBS

We have arranged for the following series of Special Coronation Articles, which will appear in the columns of the *Bombay Gazette*, as follows :—

[The earlier articles of this series appeared on May 6, 13, 20, 27, June 3 and 10.]

June 17th } Modern Kingship
June 22nd } (Two Articles)

By His Grace the Duke of Argyll, K. T., Hereditary Master of the Royal Household, Scotland ; Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland ; Governor and Constable of Windsor Castle.

JOOSUB HAJI JAN MAHOMED & CO..
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TEAS
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RETAIL SUPPLIERS :—Messrs. BRANDON & CO., Victoria Terminus, and Messrs. DENISON & CO. Hammum Street, Fort.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NAPIER.

It is our intention to tell you regularly in the columns of this paper, the PROVED reasons why you should purchase a Napier Car. We do not intend to go beyond simple statements of fact which we believe would be of interest to those who contemplate purchasing a car. All that we say can be depended upon to be the truth, and every statement made can be proved beyond question. In the

NOISELESS NAPIERS

we will prove to you that no other car out of any other factory in existence combines so many good points. Every conceivable test to which a car can be put has been applied to the Napier in open international events for speed, hill-climbing, economy and reliability, and the NAPIERS hold all these records. The Napier is the PROVED best car and because it is, it is

GUARANTEED FOR THREE YEARS.

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NAPIERS, THE PROVED BEST CAR,
MARCKS AND CO., LTD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Tuesday, 13th June, 1911.

LORD LAMINGTON ON INDIAN INVESTMENTS.

The Coronation number of the "Financial Review of Reviews" gives prominence to an article, specially written by Lord Lamington, late Governor of Bombay, on Investments in India. Lord Lamington, was not esteemed particularly as a financier or as an essentially practical administrator whilst in Bombay, and he poses in a somewhat original role in the article before us. It is in the main historical, but his Lordship indulges in some suggestive criticism in that portion of his paper which deals with undeveloped resources. In regard to these resources he recognises the greatest scope for enterprise. In the process of development it has been the privilege and advantage of English capital to initiate the cultivation of foreign products into India, and so in respect of undeveloped industries he finds it necessary to lay some stress upon the prospective importance of rubber cultivation, in the hope that its development in the Indian region may be furthered by British enterprise and may receive the encouragement it should do at the hands of the local Governments in India. Since it has been already demonstrated that several varieties of rubber thrive and can be profitably cultivated in Burma, Lord Lamington is not at all pleased with the Government of India that it has not encouraged the industry. Although it is over thirty years since Para rubber was first introduced into Burma, "the rate of development of its cultivation, partly owing to the action of the local Government and partly through ignorance on the part of the general public, as to the progress of the experiment, has been lamentably slow; and the great opening afforded by the vastly increased demand for the product has not as yet called forth the requisite enterprise in experimenting in the cultivation in those parts of India which seem adapted for it." But we fear Lord Lamington is not so closely in touch with the operations of the Agricultural Department to-day as when he was Governor of Bombay, although it may be quite true that the failure to cultivate rubber as extensively as might be, is at least as much the fault of the governments in India as of the British and Indians who might be expected to develop the industry.

Lord Lamington complains of the inordinate delays on the part of the authorities in dealing with industrial enterprises. He protests against "the altogether extravagant delays of which the Government of Burma has been guilty in disposing of applications for rubber grants." Eight months, he declares, to be the normal period requisite to enable the authorities to come to a decision on a single application for a grant of land for the purpose, and even this interval is often exceeded. If, writes his Lordship, rubber were a "new and dangerous explosive, there might be some excuse for such procrastination in determining whether it should be cultivated or not; but it is not even the case that no provision has been made in the regulations for it." In the early days, his Lordship expected to find the authorities assume an encouraging and sympathetic attitude, however hedged about with safeguards, protecting the rights of the State in the future. But they did not, and it is hoped the Government may see the error of its ways and that other Governments too will extend more sympathetic treatment to the subject. Lord Lamington incidentally mentions the inordinate delays which used to mar the administration of the Government of India in respect of the railways and he further protests against the restrictions on the actions of ruling chiefs regarding industrial enterprise. These restrictions, he tells his readers, operate deleteriously, not only in the direction of deterring our allies from entering into arrangements with financial authorities seeking concessions, but also in connection with the delays incidental to concluding arrangements of a business character. The correspondence entailed, even when a chief is willing to negotiate in strict accordance with the regulations laid down by Government, is so prolonged, and the delays in detaining sanction so intolerable, that business people are discouraged from prosecuting schemes involving so many difficulties and obstacles. Lord Lamington does not blame the regulations but the delays, especially those connected with projects for Native States, which he observes, apparently, take place in the departments of the Government concerned and must be due to faulty administration."

Though he refrains from discussing the political aspirations of India, Lord Lamington finds it necessary to allude to the important stage of her political evolution through which she is now passing, and which is re-acting on all departments of her social life. He refers to matters which have a direct bearing on her social life. "Partly as the outcome of political agitation, there has been a movement in the direction of protection of her home industries which is known in India as the Swadeshi movement. In so far as this denotes a genuine interest in the promotion of the well-being of indigenous manufactures and of their extension, it is not only all to the good, but it is one which had the cordial support of all Englishmen who have the prosperity of India at heart. Diverted by political attributes, it is an indication of a wholesome ambition which all disinterested persons must sympathise with." But Lord Lamington, evidently feeling very keenly on the subject of industries and their possibilities, repeats his charge of dilatoriness against Governments in dealing with them and declares, unhesitatingly, "that to give with one hand and withhold with the other—to grant enlarged councils for debating and determining the laws of the country, and of discussing its financial policy, at the same time imposing restrictions on its liberty of action in respect of all the factors determining its economic prosperity—such an attitude is impossible of maintenance." From which it will appear that Lord Lamington recognises that he now holds a position of greater freedom and less responsibility than when he was Governor of Bombay; and was especially cognisant of that fact when he asserted in conclusion that the fiscal policy of India is shaped in the interests of British trade, rather than from Calcutta with a single view to India's economic well-being.

Trade of Karachi. The progress of trade at the Port of Karachi is well exemplified in the quite bulky volume, which the Karachi Chamber of Commerce has just issued as its annual report for 1910. The total sea-borne trade of the Port for 1910 amounted to nearly forty-three crores, which was an increase of nearly five crores over the figures for 1909. In foreign trade imports came to eleven crores, ninety-nine lakhs, an increase of one crore thirty-three lakhs, and exports were twenty-one crores fifty-three lakhs or an increase of two crores sixty-nine lakhs. Coastwise there was an increase of imports of nearly twenty lakhs, and in exports of over seventy-one lakhs. Comparative figures for the last five years show that during that time the coastwise trade steadily progressed from year to year while the foreign trade was better than in any other year of that period, being most closely approached by that of 1907. With a wheat crop, which throughout Northern India was considerably larger than in 1909, there was naturally a large increase of foreign exports. Both prices and demand were good, there being an increased exportation of 171,534 tons in weight and nearly seventy-two lakhs in value. On the other hand, a big local supply at Bombay affected the coasting trade. There was consequently a reduced demand here for Karachi wheat, and the trade was reduced by over two thousand tons in weight, and over four lakhs in value. With a large crop, a good demand and high prices, there was also considerable increase in the shipments of cotton. Shipments to Europe increased by over forty-three thousand bales, and in value by eighty-eight lakhs. Coastwise there was an increase of over forty thousand bales, and in value sixty-three lakhs. There were also increases in rapeseed and gingelly, but decreases both in wool and in hides and skins. In the last case, this was due to a short supply for export, consequent on a good demand for local consumption. Turning to imports, there was an increase in the value of piece-goods and yarns of one crore and twenty-two lakhs, the highness of these figures being due both to the enhanced prices of cotton and to the fact that there was only a small importation in 1909. Imports of sugar decreased in consequence of a short demand due to high prices, the shortage being over fifteen thousand tons, and metals showed a slight falling off of over four thousand tons. This was due to higher prices ruling in Europe, causing dealers here to defer purchase. Other decreases are shown in kerosine oil on account of the rise in duty, and in coal and coke owing to the North-Western Railway obtaining more of their supplies by rail.

It is very doubtful if there is any other seaport in the world, which is so dependent as Karachi upon artificial irrigation for its prosperity, and one of the most interesting features of the report is the passage in which the chairman refers to the extent of Punjab irrigation. Both at Home and in India, everyone appears to know something about the irrigation works on the Nile, but even in this country many will be surprised to hear that the irrigation works in the Punjab are vastly greater than those in Egypt. The whole of the perennial irrigation of Egypt is not so large as the area protected by the Chenab irrigation works. Everyone knows something of the vast wheat fields of Canada, but many perhaps will be startled to hear that until 1905, the area under wheat in Canada was less than the irrigated area under wheat in the Punjab, and that in 1910 the area under wheat in Canada, was not as large as the total irrigated area under all crops in the Punjab. These comparisons give one some idea of the vast irrigational work, which the Government have undertaken in this province, and the products from which for foreign exportation find their outlet at Karachi. These vast areas will be further increased by nearly two millions of acres, when the great Triple Canal project which is to cost about ten crores, and which is now under construction, will have been completed. A scheme of almost equal magnitude is contemplated for the utilisation of the waters of the Beas and the Sutlej. All the increased export trade in which the operation of these huge schemes must result will pass through Karachi, so that the prosperity of the port has, by no means, reached its zenith.

Prince of Wales and K. G. The investiture of the Prince of Wales with the Order of the Garter with unusual pomp is significant in view of the fact that in a few days he will attain his majority, which in the Royal Family, is reached on entering upon the eighteenth year. The Prince was born on 23rd June 1894, and consequently next week, on the day after the Coronation of his Royal father, will come of age and be free to do as he likes with his own. The Regency Bill, passed last year, by which Queen Mary was nominated Regent in case the Prince acceded to the throne before attaining his majority, will also become void on that conspicuous day. The event of the heir to the throne coming of age is marked by investing him with the Garter, the most exalted Order of Knighthood, that a King of England can bestow. In the case of the Prince's grandfather, the late King Edward the Seventh, the Order of the Garter was bestowed on the very day of his entering on his eighteenth year. King George has invested his heir with the Garter a few days earlier than his birthday, just probably because another very solemn ceremony cannot be gone through on the very day, after the most elaborate and exhaustive ceremonies of his own Coronation. The ancient ceremonial of receiving knights-elect into this Order has been revived, we are told, with more pomp than has been known within living memory. Until the reign of George III these ceremonies of installation used to be very gorgeous and elaborate, but that Sovereign, with his simple tastes, gradually discountenanced both chapters and installations, till later monarchs entirely dispensed with them. George III made his son, who afterwards reigned as George IV., a Knight of the Garter in very simple fashion when he was only an infant of two years of age. But as this was the first instance of a Sovereign investing his heir with the Garter without pompous ceremonial, so also it was the last in which an infant was made a Knight of the Order. Since George III's days only two Sovereigns have had the opportunity of creating their sons and heirs Knights of the Garter during their own reigns, Queen Victoria and King George V., and both of these waited till their sons came of age. When Queen Victoria made her eldest son a K. G. on attaining his majority in 1858, she wrote him a very touching letter, calling upon the new Knight to consider himself his own master, but warning him of the seductions of flattery to which he would soon be exposed. Charles Greville in his valuable Diary notes that the letter which was a long one "seems to have made a profound impression on the Prince and to have touched his feelings to the quick. He took it to Gerald Wellesley, the Dean of Windsor and confidant of the Queen and the Royal Family, in floods of tears and the effect it produced is a proof of the wisdom which dictated its composition." This characteristic and wise letter of Queen Victoria has never been published yet, though it falls within the period for which her letters were made accessible to the public a few years ago. A short extract from it was, we believe, included in the remarkable article in the "Quarterly Review" last year on the late King. We may take it that a similar letter, full of wisdom like his grandmother's, has been addressed by King George to his heir on the present occasion, though we may not have the privilege of reading it for a long time to come. The very first Prince of Wales to be invested with this Order of the Garter received the insignia at the age when his successor of to-day receives them, namely Edward the Black Prince, who was seventeen when his father Edward III instituted the illustrious Order and made him one of its first Knights.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Himalaya," with the outward mails of the 2nd instant, left Aden at 8 p. m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a. m. on Friday next.

The Simla Municipal Committee have caused Mr. Gokhale's Elementary Education Bill to be circulated among the members; it will come up for discussion this week.

The goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 20th May 1911, shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1910 of 409,675 maunds, and Rs. 56,497 in the earnings.

The statement for the week ended the 3rd June shows that there were 10,961 cases of plague in all India, resulting in 9,612 deaths. The Provincial figures were:—Bombay, 459 deaths; Madras, 12; Bengal, 119; the United Provinces, 1,229; the Punjab, 7,060; Burma, 119; and Rajputana, 183.

Through the efforts of Lord Denman, the Governor-General-elect of the Commonwealth, the Treasury has granted a sum of £2,000 towards the cost of Dr. Mawson's Australian expedition to the Antarctics.

The British Aircraft Bill, making provision for the control of aviation, has been circulated by the Home Secretary, Mr. Churchill. It imposes fines up to £500 and terms of imprisonment up to two years on aviators who endanger the lives of the public.

The officials charged with the taking of the Canadian census began work on June 1st. It is anticipated that the total count will show that the population is about 8,000,000. The population of the Dominion at the 1901 census was 5,371,315.

Particulars have been published of the new Japanese naval programme. Five vessels of 25,000 tons will be begun this year and completed in 1914. Four of them will be cruisers, each carrying 13½ inch guns, and one will be built at Barrow-in-Furness. The fifth will be a battleship and will be built in Japan.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

AUSTRALIA'S DESTINY.

Anti-Railway Litigation.

MIXED MARRIAGES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE, May 29.

"The Catholics of the Empire are not disloyal." Cardinal Moran emphasised this contention on Tuesday morning. His attention had been directed to the report of some recent utterances of one of the country priests, to the remarks of the Anglican Dean of Newcastle, and to the fact that while children of the State schools would be celebrating Empire Day and saluting the Union Jack, the pupils of many of the Catholic educational establishments would be devoting themselves to some festivities associated with what the Cardinal calls "Australia Day."

"Empire Day," said the Cardinal dealing with the last-named matter, "is a purely discredited movement in England. It was inaugurated by the extreme Tory Party, and was at first known as Primrose Day, and it is a fact that the party which organised this political movement has been in opposition to every matter of progress introduced into the British Parliament. Hence I say it is discredited by the leaders of the Liberal Party. Here in Australia we are supposed to have a Liberal Party to guide us along the paths of progress, and if we abandon the paths of progress, Australia will very soon enter upon the stage of its decay. The reason I think Australia should devote attention to herself and not to the more local questions of England, is that the British Empire is at present like a three-legged stool. The seat, of course, is in England. Canada, South Africa, and Australia are really the legs and the pillars which support the seat. The extreme political party would say, 'Let us mind the seat, never mind the legs.' I say, on the contrary, 'Let us mind our leg and help to make the seat secure and for the rest the seat will be able to look after itself.' They have the wealth of the world in England, and there has been no stronger Empire known in the history of the universe than Great Britain is at the present day, so that it is folly for us to say the Empire is not able to look after home questions. As real patriots we must attend to things in our midst and help to develop Australia, for by developing Australia, we are really preparing a new phase of splendour for the Empire which will surpass even its former greatness. I mean to say Australia must become the key of the Pacific Ocean, as the future of the world will depend very much on the success of Australia in maintaining its prestige as the holder of the key of the Pacific."

EMPIRE DAY.

At the conclusion of an address on "Empire, Rome, and Marriage" on Sunday, the Rev. R. Ditterich, of Collingwood, said two questions arose. The first was, were they going to stand by while Cardinal Moran set up an Australian Day in defiance of Empire Day for reasons of his own? And secondly, as believers in God's truth and the teachings of Christ, and entertaining the Christian ideal of marriage set forth in the pure Word of God, were they going to stand by silently when Pope and priest set up their infamous idea of marriage to the destruction of domestic peace and of home? The large congregation present applauded the clergyman.

An Empire Day service, which was held yesterday by the Protestant Alliance in the Masonic Hall, Melbourne, was attended by large numbers. Mr. Snowball, M. L. A., was the principal speaker. He said that the head of the Catholic Church in Australia had declared himself in unmistakable terms that he would have none of this Empire celebration recognised by the Church. This Church was a great standing menace to British people. The German hostility to Britain was being engineered by the Vatican, which hoped to set two great Protestant Powers at each other's throats next year. That, however, would never be. (Applause.) The time had come when Protestant people should take strong action in the matter. Cardinal Moran had said that our fleet should be entirely dissociated from the British Navy. There was an attempt on the part of Rome to legislative in connection with marriage relationship. The arrogance of this Church in coming here to legislate, where in her own land she was expressly forbidden to do so, was extraordinary. In Italy, no priest was allowed to interfere in marriage at all. It was a penal offence in Italy. They knew them there. (Laughter.) Marriage was a civil contract. Mixed marriages hit the Catholic Church. Roman Catholic authorities regarded them as the most fertile means of losing adherents of their Church. In Germany, mixed marriages had lost the Roman Catholic Church over a million souls, and in America it was calculated that a million had left the Church mainly through this cause. The McCann case was a most fearful outrage upon the sanctity of marriage.

MIXED MARRIAGES.

Mixed marriages and the ne temere decree form the subject of an official pronouncement by Archbishop Clarke. Having outlined and defined the leading provisions of the decree, the Archbishop says:—"It is clear that the ne temere does raise the question of the supremacy of power in a State. Marriage is a contract involving civil rights. The Roman Church may declare a marriage to be invalid, but it cannot decree it to be null and void, and any man or woman acting on the assumption that a second marriage was possible would find himself or herself proceeded against in the civil Courts for bigamy. This important fact is lightly passed over in the pastoral letter of the Roman Archbishops and bishops of Victoria, but if the Roman Church lays down these rules in her own interest, what of the conscience and conviction of those brought up and trained in the Church of England? Our people will, in future, have to decide the question whether or not they are prepared to sacrifice the faith of their forefathers, and to write themselves down as heretics in order to be married. The choice is not between marriage and no marriage, but between marriage under conditions which may be degrading to faith, and in circumstances where no such question arises."

ATTACK ON AUSTRALIA.

Recent files of English and Scotch papers contain attacks upon Australia in regard to its immigration policy, and publish statements that will have a very discouraging effect upon Englishmen and Scotchmen who contemplate coming to this country. Papers prominent in this regard are "Reynolds's Newspaper" and the "Scotsman." Other papers in Scotland have shown vindictiveness towards the attempts of the Australian States to attract settlers from that country. Articles and anonymous letters from alleged settlers are published, drawing harrowing pictures of the life of an immigrant to Australia. These mainly refer to Queensland and New South Wales, but no distinction is made between the States. Pictures are drawn of a lonely woman in a shearer's hut, miles away from anywhere, who is at the mercy of any human brute who happens to pass. Harrowing details are given of the slavery of the new chum who is employed on a dairy farm and "has to work seven days a week for a pittance." One paper has dug out the annual report of the Sydney soup kitchen, and has asked. If free soup and free meals have to be given how Australia can be looked upon as a land of promise. To-day Mr. Elwood Mead, when interviewed in regard to these British press attacks, said :—"I regard the conditions of settlement here as the best in my experience, and I have lived all my life on a frontier, where men were getting established, and where they have succeeded. The publication of such statements by newspapers in England and Scotland is very unscrupulous and very unprincipled. Australia is beginning to make herself felt in the movement of population, and there are those who do not want that movement diverted from its present direction or to see the stream to Australia developed."

SCARCITY OF HOUSES IN MELBOURNE.

A number of residents of Middle Park received notice last Monday, that their rents would be raised owing to the increasing demand for house property. The unanimity of the proceedings was noted when a number of the tenants compared experiences in the morning train to town, and one gentleman said he had good ground for believing that a rent ring had been formed by agents and owners. Seen on Saturday and asked the reasons for this suspicion, the gentleman said that his landlord's son had told him that a meeting of agents and owners had actually taken place, and that a general rise had been agreed upon, all parties present undertaking to send out notices to their tenants. Several agents in the district were also seen, but they disclaimed all knowledge of any such meeting or agreement, although they concurred that rents were rising on account of the scarcity of houses and the excessive demand for them. The rent problem is becoming acute in every suburb. The arrival of immigrants is blamed for the scarcity of house accommodation near the port and the city, while in the outer suburbs the system of rent purchase has considerably reduced the number of properties open for rental.

"PLACE, POWER, AND MONEY."

The Acting Prime Minister (Mr. W. M. Hughes), in an address at Wesley Church on Sunday, on "The essentials of national greatness," said thousands upon thousands of little children in Australia died from preventable diseases, and of the crop of adults raised at such hideous expense thousands were allowed to die unnecessarily. People were allowed to live in ways that were calculated to bring out the worst instead of the best that was in them. What were the ideals of this Empire of ours? How did they compare with true ideals? Badly! How did they compare with the ideals of the rest of the world? Very fairly! That was the greatest condemnation of them all. The ideals of the Christian world were the reverse of those inculcated by the Christian religion. "Place, Power, Money; these were the things that moved mankind. The test of true national greatness appeared to him to be what kind of man the nation was producing or trying to produce—a good man or a mere money-gatherer. Was the physical health of the people satisfactory? Was the mental, moral and spiritual life all that it ought to be? Who could say that any of these things were what they might be? Thousands upon thousands were perishing as results of preventable disease, ignorance, and prejudice. However, people's mental and moral natures were better educated than of yore, and when they were educated enough to know how ignorant they were there would be some hope for them. The goodness and greatness of a nation depended entirely upon the goodness and greatness of the individual members of it.

WILLUNGA RAILWAY LITIGATION.

The litigation instituted by those opposed to the construction of the Willunga railway on the guarantee principle was brought to a close last Saturday in a rather unexpected manner. When the second poll to decide the fate of the line was taken on February 27, the voting was remarkably even, and that the advocates for its construction on the terms specified only won as a result of the strong affirmative vote cast at Mount Compass. Many of the voters at that centre—ratepayers in the district of Port Elliot—were only placed on the roll at the last moment, and it was to their inclusion and to the fact that they voted so unanimously for the line that the objectors took exception. A case was stated for decision by the Supreme Court, which was asked to say whether the poll was valid in view of the addition to the district council roll of a number of persons, who as the plaint set out, "falsely claimed to be the occupiers" of certain sections. Mr. Justice Gordon, who tried the case, took the view that if the allegations made were true the persons concerned were guilty of fraud, and should be cited as defendants. He further stated that, presuming the case against them were proved, he would consider it his duty to quash the election, and make the guilty parties pay the costs. The hearing was adjourned on the Friday (the day on which these proceedings took place) after his Honour had made an order for the "hasty voters" to appear in court. On the date following, the litigants arrived at an agreement, the substance of which was that the poll was to be declared invalid and the names of certain persons placed on the ratepayers' roll for the district of Port Elliot removed. This undertaking was submitted to Mr. Justice Gordon, who approved of it and declared the poll void. When questioned on the subject later, and asked if the Government had done anything in the matter since the poll had been found to be invalid, the Attorney-General (Hon. W. J. Denny) replied that they had not. "The poll having been declared invalid by the court," he added, "it will be quite competent for another poll to be taken. This, of course, will not be a poll merely at Mount Compass, where the trouble originated, but throughout the whole railway district as prescribed by the Act. The same procedure will be adopted as if no poll had been taken on the question. Mr. Bayfield Moulden, one of the counsel who appeared in the Supreme Court action, when approached, mentioned incidentally that he did not agree with Mr. Denny and added—"According to my reading of the Act, and so far my reading has been correct, the Attorney-General has arrived at quite a wrong conclusion. Each poll in each district stands on its own merits, and the publication of each returning-officer's certificate as to the result of the respective polls is absolute and conclusive, and cannot now be challenged, because the necessary period within which it might have been challenged has now expired. Undoubtedly a fresh poll could be taken in the Mount Compass district, but not with the assessment-book in its existing condition; nor can I see that any good could result from the taking of any such poll, inasmuch as there are only about 60 bona-fide votes and the deficit of voters is 103." So far as can be ascertained, no definite steps have since been taken to secure a fresh poll.

SANCTUARIES FOR BIRDS.

In compliance with a request recently made by a deputation representing South Australian and Victorian ornithologists, the Government intend, if possible, to set aside the islands between Wood's Well and Salt Creek, on the Coorong, as sanctuaries for all birds. The Birds Protection Act of 1900 does not give the Government the necessary power, and before the absolute sanctity of the islands can be assured the Act will have to be amended so as to permit the Government to prevent shooting of any kind on the islands concerned. The deputation sought merely the protection of pelicans between July 1 and December 20 of each year, which is the breeding season, but the Commissioner of Crown Lands (Hon. C. Vaughan) in replying somewhat surprised them by saying that he had long seen the necessity of a sanctuary. Too many persons, he said, went on those islands ostensibly to shoot unprotected birds, but accidentally hit birds that were protected. There are many birds on the first schedule of the Act which protects them all the year round, and on the second schedule there are the following birds:—Wild geese (protected from June 1 to December 20), wild ducks (August 1 to December 20), and "other wild birds whether indigenous or imported, except those mentioned in the third schedule" (July 1 to December 20). If the islands are made a sanctuary the birds on the second schedule will be always protected in that area, and so will the birds on the third schedule. The interesting position occurs, therefore, that under the provisions of the Fisheries Act the Government are paying for the destruction of pelicans, and at the same time are protesting a breeding ground for the birds.

STATE BOUNDARIES.

General regret was felt in South Australia at the unfavourable judgment of the High Court this week in the matter of the long-standing dispute between South Australia and Victoria in regard to the boundary-line dividing the two States. Ever since 1869, South Australia has laid claim to the strip of land, slightly over two miles in width, which has now become known as the disputed area, but Victoria has held possession and collected taxes from settlers in occupation of the land and the High Court has now confirmed the sister State in ownership, though South Australia still has the right of appeal to a higher judicial tribunal. It is notable that Mr. Justice Higgins, who is credited with clearness of legal vision, second to none in Australia, dissents from his colleagues of the High Court, and declares emphatically that South Australia has not been disturbed in her legal rights through the long delay that has occurred in bringing the dispute to court. A British Act, he points out, made the 141st degree of east longitude the true boundary between South Australia and Victoria, and nothing that surveyors, colonial secretaries, Ministers, or Governors did, could alter that boundary. Mr. Higgins adopted the reasonable view that the Governors in proclaiming Wade's

THE ALBANIAN QUESTION.

TURKEY IMPRESSED BY CRITICISM.

Press Adopts More Moderate Tone.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, JUNE 11.

The foreign criticisms of the Government's policy in Albania, although at the outset they were resented as foreign intervention, have produced a strong impression.

The Turkish newspapers are moderating their language, and now favour the consideration of any reasonable demands put forward by the Albanians.

QUEEN'S CORONATION ROBE.

Imperial Emblematic Design.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

The Queen's Coronation robe is finished. It is of the Princess shape, of ivory Duchesse satin. The whole front is embroidered with ten shades of gold thread, commencing with a band resembling water near the hem, representing the seas of the Empire, and bearing lotus lilies. Rising from the band is a design, introducing as Imperial emblems, the rose, the thistle, the shamrock, the Star of India, oak leaves and acorns. Dependent from the shoulders is a train of purple velvet, six yards long by one and a half.

THE INSURANCE BILL.

Unionist Press Criticise Mr. Lloyd George.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

The Unionist papers strongly protest against the intention which they consider to be indicated in Mr. Lloyd George's Birmingham speech, to rush the Insurance Bill through without a proper discussion of its manifold difficulties, which, they say, will lead to wasteful expenditure, while failing to secure a maximum of good with a minimum of harm.

The Liberal papers deprecate the delay. They say that the thing is to make a start. Defects can be amended later.

AVIATION ACCIDENTS.

Austrian Airman Killed.

ST. PETERSBURG, JUNE 11.

According to a telegram from Tokio, two military aviators fell from a great height, but were only slightly injured.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

The aviator, Herr Weissenbach, has been killed while monoplaning at Vienna.

LATER.

MM. Beaumont and Garros, the aviators, have abandoned their projected flight from Rome to Turin on account of bad weather.

PROHIBITION OF PLURAL VOTING.

Bill to be Introduced after Coronation.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

The Government Bill, prohibiting plural voting, will be introduced after the Coronation.

INDIAN PRINCES AT FROGMORE.

LONDON, JUNE 11.

The Maharajas of Jodhpore, Idar and Bikanir, and Sir Pertab Singh, by permission of the King, visited the Albert Memorial Chapel at Frogmore, and placed wreaths on the tombs of Queen Victoria and King Edward.

TRANSVAAL GOLD MINES.

A Record Output.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

The Transvaal mines in May produced gold to the value of £2,913,734 the largest amount in their history.

BERLIN MUNICIPAL LOAN.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

The Berlin City Council announces an impending loan of £16,000,000.

THE POLO CUP.

Capt. Lloyd's View of the Pony Problem.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

According to the *New York Tribune*, Captain Hardress Lloyd states that he will not lead another challenging team to the United States, unless he has sixty first-class ponies, which should be six months in America beforehand to get acclimatised, or should arrive only shortly before the matches, so as to have no time to deteriorate. Three weeks, he says, would suffice, if they were thoroughly trained, but the former is the ideal method.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

The death is announced of Mrs. Carrie Nation at Leavenworth City (Kansas) on June 10th.

OCCUPATION OF ALCAZAR.

Moorish Government Protests.

STRONG FRENCH FEELING.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MADRID, JUNE 12.

The Moorish Government has protested against the occupation of Alcazar. Two hundred more troops have sailed from Cadiz for Larache, to maintain communication with Alcazar.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

Various reports suggest that the so-called raid upon Alcazar was carried out by the Spanish proteges. These reports are indignantly denied at Madrid.

The occupation by the Spaniards of Larache and Alcazar has created a ferment in France and is denounced as upsetting every agreement and paving the way for the partition of Morocco. It is also calculated to cause, in any circumstances, a dangerous rising in Northern Morocco.

Two Englishmen Attacked by Berbers.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

Two Englishmen, making a journey from Sefru to Fez, were attacked by Berbers. Their guide was killed. One of them took refuge in the mountains, while the other succeeded in reaching Fez.

INDIAN CORONATION CONTINGENT.

Fascinating Impression Produced.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

The Indian Coronation troops were given a great reception on their arrival at Hampton Court.

LATER.

The Indian troops' camp at Hampton Court is a model of good management. There has been careful pre-arrangement and everything has been done for the comfort of the officers and men.

A correspondent of the *Times*, who boarded the R. I. M. S. "Dufferin," last Saturday, describes the fascinating impression produced by the sight of the variety of races and their characteristics, represented by the various Indian units. The correspondent remarks upon the expedition with which the departure to Hampton Court was effected, thanks to good management and first-rate understanding between British and Indian officers.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

All the Premiers attended the meeting of the Imperial Conference this morning, except Sir Wilfrid Laurier who was indisposed.

The Conference will discuss the question of an Imperial Court of Appeal, introduced by Australia and New Zealand, and the law concerning conspiracy.

CHAMPAGNE AGITATION.

Situation Becoming Acute.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

The agitation in connection with the delimitation of the champagne country is becoming more acute in the Aube. Derisive placards are being posted everywhere, offering the Aube to Germany.

CRUISER "INFLEXIBLE."

Refloated after Repairs.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

H. M. cruiser "Inflexible," which sustained damage to the extent of a seven-foot hole owing to a collision on May 27th, has now been refloated from the dock. Repairs, which have been going on day and night, have been executed in record time.

SULTAN OF TURKEY'S TOUR.

Loyal Reception.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

The Sultan arrived at Uskub yesterday and was loudly cheered. He was met at the station by deputations from the province, including an Albanian Mayor.

The train stopped at several stations between Salonika and Uskub and everywhere loyal demonstrations were made.

BIRKBECK BANK FAILURE.

Prompt Payment of First Instalment.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

The Birkbeck Bank officials have been most busy paying out instalments of ten shillings to clients. There were considerable crowds and many people waited at the doors the whole night through.

Claims were paid in the promptest manner and there was no excitement.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, JUNE 11.

The P. and O. Company's steamer "Himalaya" left for Bombay at 8 p. m. to-day, with the English mails of the 2nd instant.

The following is the result of the crushing at the Hutti (Nizam's) Gold Mines in May:—701 ozs. gold from 3,100 tons quartz crushed, and 305 ozs. gold from 6,500 tons of taillings cyanided.

MIDNAPORE DAMAGE SUIT.

Severe Examination of a Doctor.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

CALCUTTA, JUNE 12.

To-day, before Mr. Justice Fletcher, Rai Bahadur Bankim Chander Ghose was examined in the Midnapur Damage suit. He said:—"I was called to attend Surendra Nath Mukerjee, an under-trial prisoner in the Bomb Case. Surendra was suffering from fever. I made an entry in the prescription book in the connection. In the verandah I saw Mr. K. B. Dutt who was Municipal Chairman. Mr. Dutt asked me if I had treated Surendra and questioned me as to the nature of his illness. I said he was suffering from fever, thereupon Mr. Dutt said that his information was different. It was to the effect that he had been assaulted by the Police and that was the reason why I had gone to see him. I said that was never the case. Mr. Dutt then said that I was lying. I was displeased with his remarks. Mr. Dutt then said that I should take pity on innocent people who were being ill-treated. I enquired of him as to how I could help him. He said that if I could say that the police had assaulted Surendra, he (Mr. Dutt) would have it proved that the confession was extorted. In reply to that, I said I could never do that. Mr. Dutt then added that I had a brilliant career and by my obstinacy I would bring ruin and disgrace on my people. Mr. Dutt also said that I had prepared a bomb for the police. I said that I practised so long in your family you know my nature very well. Mr. Dutt said that I cannot disbelieve you nor can disbelieve the information of others."

Is there any truth in the suggestion that you preparad a bomb for the police?

Witness—No truth absolutely.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dutt, witness said he paid income-tax at Midnapur, but he did not know the amount or the year in which it was paid.

Witness read a suggestion in the newspaper that Surendra, while in custody, was tortured. Witness said he himself wrote out the prescription for Surendra on 31st July.

Do you swear that the prescription refers to the prescription of Surendra and not for Upendra?—Yes.

And you swear that neither you nor your compounder made any alteration in reference to Surendra's name?—Yes.

Mr. Justice Fletcher (after looking at the prescription book) every figure has been altered in these two pages. Can you offer any explanation why these alterations are made in these two pages?—I cannot say.

Mr. Justice Fletcher.—These are kept in the regular course of business and under your supervision?

Witness.—I never looked into these books. They used to remain in the custody of my compounders and it was done by them.

With regard to your prescription of the 1st August, the name originally written was Upendra?—No.

Mr. Justice Fletcher (looking at the book)—It was written Upendra first, capital "U" is struck out.

Witness.—It was not capital "U" first, the spelling was a mistake first and I scored it through.

Mr. Justice Fletcher—Yes and put "P" instead of "R."

Witness—It is not my writing, the compounder wrote Surendra with a capital "R" in the middle.

Do you find in the prescription book Upendra has been subsequently altered to Surendra Nath Mukerjee and Mirbazar has taken the place of Keranitola?

Witness.—All these are in Bengalee. It was done by my compounder.

Mr Justice Fletcher.—Your compounder wrote Surendra in English with a capital "R" and you altered that to Surendra Nath Mukerjee.

Witness.—Yes?

Mr. Justice Fletcher.—In the prescription book it is written "A M B" case. What is the meaning of that?

Witness.—Accused in the Midnapur Bomb Case. I came to know he was an accused the next day. Somebody told me that, but I do not remember who that somebody was.

Mr. Justice Fletcher.—Who secured you the appointment under Government?

Witness.—My brother who works in the Police Department had submitted a petition to the Lieut.-Governor and I think through his interest I obtained this appointment.

Do you swear that you never asked Mr. Meston to secure an appointment for you before he left for England.

Witness.—I am not prepared to swear because I do not remember.

Mr. Justice Fletcher.—At what age did you enter the service of Government?

Witness—At the age of 36.

Mr. Justice Fletcher.—When did you get the distinction of Rai Bahadur? Do you know why you got it?

Witness.—I do not know. Nor did I ever expect it.

Mr. Justice Fletcher.—Were you in any way connected with any public movement in Midnapur.

Witness.—No, never

Witness will be further cross-examined to-morrow.

CONVERSIONS IN CHOTA NAGPUR.

Partiality of Aborigines to Christianity.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 12.

Rapid progress continues to be made with the conversion to Christianity of the aborigines of Chota Nagpur. The number of Christians in the Ranchi District, which in 1881 was only 36,000, had risen to 125,000 in 1901. The recent census show that the number is 177,000, an increase of over 40 per cent. as compared with the number ten years ago and of 466 per cent. as compared with 1881. About 13 per cent. of the population of the district are now Christians.

MYSORE BIRTHDAY GAIETIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MYSORE, JUNE 1[illegible].

In connection with the Mysore birthday festivities there will be in addition to the extra day's racing, a Motor Gymkhana and Polo Pony Show on Wednesday morning.

The Racquets Tournament is to be played to-morrow. The following pairs have entered:—H. H. the Maharaja and Captain Colvin, the Yuvaraj and Captain Worgan, Colonel Hugh Daly, Captain Campbell Ross, Mr. Warburton and Captain Evans Gordon, Colonel Johnston and Colonel Aubrey Jones. The tournament is ladies nomination. There is to be no formal banquet this year.

POONA TURF CASE

Accused Convicted

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE, 12.

Major Hunt, Cantonment Magistrate, to-day delivered judgment in the case in which Mr. P.J. Kennedy and Mr. S. A. Kennedy of Messrs Pearse and Co., are charged under Gaming Act. After summarising the main facts brought out by the evidence and the statements of the accused, the Magistrate said that it had been urged by the defence, as a preliminary objection, that the warrant was illegal because the Assistant D. S. P., Poona had not been personally authorised in this behalf by Government. He could not concede to this contention as there was the Government "Gazette" Notification extending the power on the Assistant D. S. P. of Poona to issue warrants under Section 6, Act 4 of 1887, and he could see no reason why such authority was not perfectly valid when granted to that officer in virtue of his office. Continuing, he said that the benefit of Section 79 of I. P. C. had been claimed, but that relevancy of this point was not apparent. Much stress had been laid, the Magistrate remarked, by the accused's pleader upon the fact that racing is a game of skill presumably with a view to avoid presumption under Section 7 of the Act and to take advantage of in Section 13. Whether the game was one of skill was immaterial and the provisions of Section 7 and 13 did not enter into consideration in the present case, where it was not a question of any game being played but of betting or wagering. The question of guilt of the accused rested entirely on the definition in Section 3 of the Act of instruments of Gaming and taking the admissions of the accused they were clearly guilty under that Section of the Act. The Section says that gambling includes wagering and as the first accused had admitted the profit or gain, the issue rested entirely on whether exhibits 3 to 15 or any of them were instruments of gaming within the meaning of the Act. Some, if not all, the Magistrate considered, were instruments of gaming according to the principle on which these conclusions based were clearly laid down in Emperor vs. Tribhavandass Brijbukhandass (26 Bombay 533). He accordingly sentenced the accused No. 1 to pay a fine of Rs 50 under Section 4 (a) of Act 4 of 1887 and the second accused in the alternative under Section 4 (b) or 4 (c) of the same Act to pay a fine of Rs. 10. The fines were paid.

LODGE HIMALAYAN BROTHERHOOD.

Annual Banquet.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 12.

At the annual banquet of the Lodge Himalayan Brotherhood to-night in connection will the installation of Colonel Maconchy as Worshipful Master there was quite a remarkable gathering. Among those present were the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, Sir John Hewett, Hon. Messrs. Jenkins, Carlyle, W. H. Clark, S.H. Butler, and Syed Ali Imam, Sir Henry MacMahon, J. B. Brunyate, General Cox, General Lukis, Colonel S.H. Powell, Major Norman Young, Colonel Skinner, Major Duer, Mr. W. M. Hailey, Colonel Evans, Colonel Stewart Colonel Wickham, Colonel Cam White and about fifty other gentlemen. The banquet was admirably served by Signor Faletti of the Hotel Cecil, His Excellency the Viceroy's orchestra played a magnificent selection of music.

The newly elected Worshipful Master Colonel Maconchy proposed all the toasts of obligation, the King and the Craft, Royal Family, Duke of Connaught as Grand Master, General Sir O M Creagh as District Grand Master, Punjab. To this in the unavoidable absence of the District Grand Master a response was made by General Lukis. The Immediate Past Master and outgoing officer was then proposed by Colonel M Maconchy and responded to by General Lukis. Worshipful Bro Wilsey then proposed the visiting Brethren to which the Hon'ble Bro Sir John Hewett replied. The Hon'ble Col Sir Henry MacMahon then proposed our Non Masonic Guests to which the Hon'ble Mr Douie, Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, replied. The Tyler's toast by Bro B E French closed the banquet. A few impromptu songs brought a very pleasant function to a close before midnight.

DEATH OF AN OLD KARACHI RESIDENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JUNE 12.

Captain R. Taunton, Marine Surveyor and Public Measurer to the Karachi Chamber of Commerce, died this morning after a short illness. He was an old and well known resident of the station, being known in Karachi since nearly the sixties as Commander of the B.I.S.N. Co.'s "Tilley." After his retirement from the seafaring life in 1868 he joined the Karachi Lighterage Company as Superintendent of the Company's fleet of barges and lighters. He continued in their service till 1892, when owing to retrenchment in the establishment he retired on pension which he received up to the time of his death for the excellent services he rendered. He then found work as Marine Surveyor and Public Measurer to the Chamber of Commerce. The funeral takes place this evening.

PUNJAB CENSUS FIGURES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 12.

The final census figures for the Punjab are now available and are as follows:—Males 13,314,975, females, 10,872,775, making a total of 28,187,750 against the provisional total of 24,172,201. The net increase of 15,549 is due largely to the addition of figures for travellers and persons in forests, on rivers, etc., which were not available when the provisional totals were telegraphed. In the case of eight units the provisional and final figures are idential, in eight the difference is less than 100. The accuracy of the provisional totals is remarkable when it is remembered that in the case of 39 Districts and States they were telegraphed within five days of the the census and in the remaining six within eight days.

SURGEON GENERAL LUKIS will preside at the I.M.S. dinner to be held at the United Service Club, Simla, on the 19th instant.

As the result of a compromise the third reading of the Alsace-Lorraine Constitution Bill has been carried in the Reichstag.

CAWNPORE BOATING TRAGEDY.

Three Europeans Drowned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, JUNE 12.

A boating accident, resulting in the loss of three Europeans' lives occurred on Saturday night. A picnic party of twenty Europeans was proceeding in a boat from Permat Ghat to Jagman. The boat, which was lurching heavily all the time, suddenly turned upside down near Koila Ghat throwing all the occupants into water, which was very deep at this place. The four 'mallas' who manned the boat rescued all except Mr. B. Livesay of the Elgin Mills, Miss Haupt, a typist, and a child of Mr. and Mrs. Ryan. A vigorous search was made by the police, but the bodies were not traced.

LATER.

Further details of the boating fatality state that the boat carried fifteen Europeans and turned turtle in very strong current, the boat being top heavy. The accident happened at 11-25 a. m. two miles above Jajmau in the stretch of water of great depth, the current was strong, the mud affording no foot-hold. Mrs. Livesay who was with her drowned husband was saved by the heroic efforts of Mr. J. R. Scott, recently arrived from England. Officers living close by rendered all possible assistance.

Touching reference was made to the fatality on Sunday evening at Christ Church by Reverend Douglas and after the service the Dead March in Saul was played. A special memorial service is to be held. The body of Miss Alma Haupt was found a mile below Jajmau and the funeral took place this evening, being largely attended.

CALCUTTA TAXI-CAB STRIKE.

Drivers Still Hold Out.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 12.

The Calcutta taxi-cab strike which began on the 10th instant still continues. The men are still obdurate and there is not the slightest likelihood of a compromise being effected. A week ago new rules were introduced and some of them were not taken pleasantly by the men who were engaged on the old rules, with which they were thoroughly satisfied. One of the main causes of grievance of the chauffeurs is that they are held responsible for all damage done if it is proved to be due to their negligence in a court of justice, and fines inflicted by the Court are deducted from their guarantee fund. The men complain that, while they are expected to pay fines and other costs due to damages against the company, to recoup their losses, they have no one to look after their interests. The police are still guarding the company's premises and the company are expecting a large contingent of chauffeurs from Bombay.

CALCUTTA BOOK THEFTS.

Five Men Arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 12.

A series of police raids in old book shops in College Street has resulted in the arrest of five men, alleged to be associated with organised band of book thieves, and a large number of valuable books, stolen from time to time from the houses of Bengalis, have been seized. This has caused a panic among a large number of Calcutta booksellers. Finding that the arrested men have been refused bail, the booksellers closed their shops on Friday fearing police raids. Further developments are expected.

DEATH OF MAUNG OHN CHINE.

A Valued Friend of Government.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JUNE 12.

News by cable has been received here today of the death, in London on Saturday, of Mr. Maung Ohn Chine, C.I.E., who had been on a visit to Europe in connection with the Coronation. Mr. Ohn Chine was also a visitor on behalf of the Burma Government as representative of this Province at the last Coronation in 1902. He was a Commissioner of the Rangoon Municipality for over twenty-five years. He was of a generous disposition, particularly in assisting charitable institutions.

LATER.

Mr. Maung Ohn Chine, whose death is reported, had been 26 years in the service of the Bombay Burma Trading Corporation where he rendered conspicuous service to the Government at the time of the annexation and thereafter. After the departure of King Thebaw from Mandalay he acted as Assistant to Colonel Sladen, Political Officer. His numerous benefactions included a gift of ten thousand rupees to the Burma Branch of the Countess of Dufferin Fund. He established a number of scholarships and gave a number of prizes for the encouragement of education in which he took the keenest interest. Besides being in the Municipal Committee he was a member of the Educational Syndicate and Honorary Magistrate.

NEW INDIAN GAME LAWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 12.

The idea of securing up-to-date game laws for India was contemplated by Lord Curzon's Government. Subsequently, the matter was referred to the local Governments for their views and, these having been received recently, a draft Bill was submitted to and is now before the Secretary of State for approval. If accepted, it should come before the Legislative Council in the next winter session.

VICEREGAL NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 12.

The Viceroy and Lady Hardinge returned to Viceregal Lodge from the "Retreat," Mashobra, this morning.

Lady Hardinge visited the Mayo Orphanage this morning. She was received there by the ladies of the Committee and shown round the building.

Their Excellencies will be the guests of the Black Hearts at their dance to-night. The Hon. Bridgeman, R. H. A., has arrived at Viceregal Lodge to stay.

AUCTION BRIDGE.

AUCTION Bridge is, at present, an exciting game. It is young; everyone has his own ideas of the best way to play it. It has all the fascination of a rich unexplored country. It seems almost a pity to urvey it and reduce it to something like order. When we played Whist, so many years ago that the rising generation listen to our stories of the old game, with tolerant wonder, when up to the advent of Auction, we played Straight Bridge, some of us at least had a definite set of basic principles upon which our partnerships were founded. But when you sit down to play Auction Bridge in Bombay to-day, you too often find that instead of one partner and two adversaries, you have three adversaries, and he, who masquerades in the guise of a partner, by no means the least formidable of the three. As far as my still limited practice has taken me, I should say that the game is played with exclusive regard to the temperaments and idiosyncracies of the players. This, as I began by saying, makes it highly diverting; it also tends to make it expensive.

Let us disabuse our minds at once of a popular fallacy embody in a popular shibboleth. If any one tells you airily that Auction Bridge is much the same as Poker Bridge, you may or may not perceive for yourself that he is talking nonsense. I have yet to learn what sort of game Poker Bridge is. If the speaker means that Auction Bridge is a variant of Poker, he tells you that he neither understands Poker nor Auction Bridge. It would be a strange and emasculated Poker in which your bluff was called every time. There is no bluff in the Poker sense of that term, in Auction Bridge. There is a great deal of foolish bidding, but while the disconsolate bidder may console himself with the thought that he has been "bluffing" gallantly, as the opponents complacently write down several hundreds above the line to their credit, his enraged partner will neither find consolation nor sense in the excuse. If you overcall your cards at Poker, you will often gain, particularly if you have a longer purse than the rest: if you overcall your cards at Auction you are certain to lose.

The only question is how much? There are people who play at Auction Bridge who take a fatuous pleasure, in paying more or less heavily for the doubtful privilege of playing the hand. As they usually play it very badly it is the greater wonder why they want to pay (and make their partners pay) to watch the performance. Other bold free spirits cling to the idea resting it seems on some faint military analogy, that it is a fine thing to "keep the flag flying" in order ultimately to die, very expensively and very ingloriously, in the last ditch. By keeping the flag flying they mean overcalling the opponents towards the end of the rubber without the slightest reasonable expectation of being able to fulfil or go anywhere near fulfilling their preposterous contracts. Underlying this naive folly, is some obscure feeling that, if they only go on losing long enough, the time must come when they will get a winning hand, and so "win" the rubber, even at the cost of five times as much as they would have had to pay by losing it at the right time.

This is carrying pugnacity and the never-say-die spirit much too far. It does not follow in the least unfortunately, that when you have paid four or five hundred points for one more deal, that deal is going to turn out any better for you than the last. It is a fallacy as irradicable from some minds as the Gambler's superstition that when Red has turned up three times running at Monte Carlo, it is about four to one on black turning up next. It is impossible to reason with such people. But while at Monte Carlo they only ruin themselves, at Auction Bridge they ruin their partners as well. Occasionally a nice question which ought to be elaborately discussed in a final chapter does arise, namely, in certain states of the score it is worth while incurring a certain, but moderate, loss either to prevent the other side going out, or to make it more difficult for them to go out. You may risk a hundred, possibly even two, rarely, in such emergencies, and the final result may justify you. But you are still basing your expectation on very insecure ground. I have not yet been able to find the mathematician who could work out all the probabilities involved so as to give something like a reasoned rule for these desperate defensive measures. And I doubt whether there is any possible calculus which would be of use.

Long before we reach really difficult and debatable ground of that sort, we need to have something like a clear understanding of first principles. For if this game is to be played intelligently, on any system, it must rest on principles of some sort.

I do not want to dogmatize. I merely wish to interest good players, from any or all of whom I should only too gladly welcome sound theoretical suggestions. But I believe that the fundamental principles of Auction Bridge are few and simple. So indeed were the fundamental principles of Straight Bridge; yet to this day you will find literally hundreds and hundreds of fairly good players, professing to play "weak and weak" without having been able to grasp the true meaning of the weak lead in reply to a double of No Trumps. You will find literally thousands of moderately good players professing to play Hearts and strong, without any adequate conception of the theoretical objections overwhelming against the "strong" discard which have conclusively proved the unsoundness of both these lines of play. As an old Theorist, both in Whist and Straight Bridge, I may be pardoned for protesting against the chaotic ideas which seem at present to prevail in Auction Bridge circles, upon even the most elementary points.

Of the two works purporting to be authoritative, which I have read—John Doe's and Hellespont's this at least may be said that neither author seems to divine that Auction Bridge is a mongrel, a hybrid between Straight Bridge and Vint. To the fact, must be assigned much superfluous writing about the two "leading schools" one of which is all for lying doggo, and concealing your true strength, the other is all for coming out into the open and carrying the position by assault. One heard much silly talk about always opening the auction with "One Spade". Both our authors naturally denounce such suicidal policy. But they do not seem aware of the origin of this error. In Vint, no matter how good your hand, you could and often ought to open with a call of One Spade. You are in no danger of being left in with your own first bid. For the dealer at Vint can always raise himself once. And that makes all the difference.

It is perhaps a pity that when the Rules of Auction Bridge were (hastily) framed, by gentlemen who probably had had no experience either of the proposed new game or of its congener, Vint provision was not made for this contingency. If the dealer might raise his own bid once every time, changed, words if a bid had to go round twice unchanged before the auction was closed, it would often be quite right to open with One Spade when you meant to end up, if need be, with three or more no Trumps. But as the rules stand, it is utter folly to do anything of the kind.

You may have an unenterprising partner which won't give you a lift, while your two adversaries are only too thankful to leave you, in with your modest bid and there you are. You may have a really promising no trumper, and yet actually go down to the tune of fifty or a hundred, over that miserable and worthless One Spade. So that there cannot possibly be any question of two rival schools in Auction Bridge. Neither was it any desire for concealment but the exact reverse that led Vint players to begin at the bottom instead of the top of their strength. Each call at Vint is intended to name a card or cards and as the game is played after the bidding without a dummy it is essential to give your partner every bit of information you possibly can, and pray that he will remember it.

ACE OF SPADES.

Mr. Lloyd George states that there are 10,300 persons liable to super-tax in the United Kingdom, and that the total income liable to super-tax is £130,000,700.

MILITARY MATTERS.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 26.

ROYALTY AT THE TOURNAMENT.

At the military Tournament this week, the King, who, like the Emperor, wore the undress uniform of a British Field Marshal, on arrival at the tournament, gave his arm to the Empress, the Emperor conducted Queen Mary; the Duke of Connaught offered his arm to Princess Victoria Louise; and Prince Arthur accompanied Princess Mary. In this order the Royal visitors proceeded to their places. As they entered the Royal box, the vast audience rose to their feet and cheered loyally, while the guard of honour presented arms, and the Grenadiers' Band played "God Save the King." The King and the Emperor immediately descended to the arena, where they inspected the guards of honour, the audience repeatedly cheering their Majesties the while, a compliment which the Emperor acknowledged by frequent military salutes. The programme began with a riding and jumping display by non-commissioned officers of the Royal Artillery establishment at Woolwich, under the direction of Captain and Riding Master Ahearne. An admirable illustration was given of the training which these non-commissioned officers undergo in qualifying for rough-riders. This was followed by an exhibition by a class of non-commissioned officers from the headquarters gymnasium at Aldershot, under Lieutenant Brett. The Royal onlookers appeared greatly to enjoy the event, and applauded heartily at its close. Then came the unequalled display of field-gun drill by detachments representing his Majesty's ships "Victory" and "Vivid" The Emperor in particular leant forward in his seat and watched their work with absorbed attention, and at the end applauded again and again, as did all the Royal spectators. It was a fine performance, as the men rapidly dismantled the guns and heaved them and the limbers across chasms and five-foot walls, giving the spectators some idea of the spirit that has made the British Navy what it is. It should not be left unsaid that the winning term, the "Victory's"—for the event is a competition—was composed entirely of stokers, and not regular gunnerymen, so that their return of 2min. 10secs. only half a second behind the record, merited the hearty applause bestowed upon them.

ARTILLERY DRIVING.

Another item which also evoked great enthusiasm and was watched with closest attention by the little, group of German officers present, was the musical drive by B. B. Battery, Royal Horse Artillery. No finer exhibition of artillery driving has ever been seen in the arena at the tournament. The pace was a full gallop throughout; at times, as when doing the daring "gridiron" movement, which requires the most perfect skill and judgment, it was a veritable ventre-a-terre, but this, as well as the equally daring and difficult part where the half-batteries charge, though each diogonally across the arena, went without the shadow of a hitch. A storm of applause greeted, the drivers at the finish, and Major Monkhouse, who commands B. B. Battery, was summoned to the Royal box, and after being presented to the King and Emperor was congratulated by both Sovereigns on the performance of his men.

VISCOUNT HALDANE ON AEROPLANES IN WAR.

At the House of Commons, on Tuesday, Viscount Haldane, Secretary for War, and Mr. McKenna, First Lord of the Admiralty, received the members of the Parliamentary Aerial Defence Committee in order to discuss the suggestions of the Committee for greater attention by the authorities to the use of the aeroplane for military proposes. Mr. Arthur Lee, in introducing the deputation, referred to the demonstrations carried out at Hendon under the auspices of the Committee, as showing the improvements which had taken place in the construction and use of the aeroplane. The Committee asked that in both the Army and the Navy officers should be encouraged to take up aviation work, that encouragement should also be given to the manufacturers of aeroplanes, and that an organisation should be set up which would enable the fullest advantage to be taken of the present aeroplanes and airmen. Viscount Haldane, in reply, said he accepted what had been said as to the possibility of the aeroplane in war, and pointed out that at Salisbury, the War Office already had a school of aviation at work—a small school certainly, but one with great possibilities of development. How far the experiments which had been conducted there had been successful would not be known until the manœuvres this autumn. He quite admitted that the Army and Navy had done less in connection with aviation in this country than, say, in France, but that was partly because the number of civilian aviators was fewer and public activity less. He agreed that it would be desirable to utilise the services of those civilians who obtained experience by journeying all over the world, and were perhaps more valuable than officers who practised only in a confined space like Salisbury Plain. With regard to the development of the machine itself, they were endeavouring to settle the specification of an aeroplane suitable for military purposes, but they were anxious to obtain the benefit of recent improvements. He hoped the difficulties of the question would be solved before long. The War Office, he promised, would not lose sight of the idea of giving prizes for designs.

MILITARY REQUIREMENTS.

Major-General Sir Charles Hadden, replying to questions on points of detail, said what the War Office proposed was to draw up a general view of what was required for a military aeroplane, and then obtain samples. At present no one could say what were the most important features from the military point of view. Sir Charles said he preferred to wait until the officers who were being trained as aviators could give a little more information than was at present at the disposal of the War Office. He agreed that it would be well that officers should be acquainted with various types of aeroplanes, but it was difficult to get them to practise with different machines. The War Office possessed several types, but he wished officers first thoroughly to learn the biplane, because it looked as if that would be the most important from the military point of view. As regarded organisation, he thought they would have a unit on the lines of the air battalion as a territorial unit, and a further reserve, somewhat on the lines of the motor reserve, of civilians who were under some engagement to serve when called on. Colonel Seely said it was no good disguising the fact that we had far fewer flying men in our Army than had France and Germany. There was also no doubt that aviation would be of immense value in war, and the War Office proposed to take various steps to remedy the defect. If no definite announcement could be made, it was not because the War Office did not recognise the importance of the matter. They had yet to decide on what lines they should advance, but he promised that, at all events they would advance. He was in a position to say that the War Office would give a prize for the best machine for military purposes. He would not give any particulars of the competition, but would lay stress on the fact that the machine must be suited for military purposes. It was obvious that the best machine for winning a race could not be, and almost certainly would not be, the best for military purposes. The War Office would also conduct experiments as to the vulnerability of aeroplanes. With regard to the suggestion that officers should be sent to the aviation schools to learn to fly, he had spoken on the matter to Lord Haldane, who had been very favourably impressed. He could not say definitely that the suggestion would be adopted, but he could state that they would without delay concert steps by which many more men in the Army could be taught to fly. He only hoped that this would be accomplished without loss of life or limb.

"ROUGH RIDERS OF THE AIR."

M. Grandseigne, the injured Government aviator pilot who had such a marvellous escape from death on Friday, when his machine capsized and fell with him from a height of 50ft. or 80ft. is making a rapid recovery. At the time of the mishap he was trying a new racing biplane. To Mr. C. Pizey, also a well-known aviator, M. Grandseigne gave the following explanation of the accident: "I must have pulled the elevator too far. The machine mounted so quickly that she canted over, helped, no doubt, by the high wind blowing, and before I could work the lever and get her back she slid down, falling edgeways." M. Grandseigne kept his seat, and managed to scramble out of the wreckage. The Gnome engine had one of its cylinders completely broken. When there are in existence aeroplanes that can log ninety to over 100 miles an hour, why should the authorities cling to machines with speeds of but thirty-five to fifty-five miles an hour? To an aeroplane that can spin along at 100 miles an hour, a twenty-five to forty-mile wind is quite a negotiable quantity. And there is need to be rid of the other common fallacy—that it is the

special man, rather than the machine, that does the flying. Is Viscount Haldane acquiring the traditional Army habit of disliking new things since he persists in the use of belated apparatus and methods?

ENGLAND LAGGING BEHIND.

A "Telegraph" correspondent says he was speaking of La Brenne to M. Jullerot, foremost of French pilots, who comes himself from the home of aviation, Rheims. "Ah!" he said, "I like your free, rolling plains and downs. Calms and flat lands are not so good as the open high land, with its strong and gusty breezes. Here we make strong rough-riders of the air, not men who can only go about in a calm. The aviators of the plain will make such airmen as can go anywhere and do anything. Alas! But England is asleep. Here people know not what is happening elsewhere, and I cannot make them to understand. It is not so in France. Through the ages men have longed and prayed for the conquest of the air. If they were but dreamers or poets, no matter. It has now come to us. The thing is. A new domain, a bigger world is opened, and everywhere out in England I think they realise this, and people are hastening and planning to explore it, and familiarise themselves with its possibilities." There is occasion for grave reflection in M. Jullerot's words. In England, the birthplace of engineering science and trade, by the action of a stupid law, mechanical locomotion was set back, and in several important respects still lags. A few years ago London laughed at the motor and taxi, and "growlers" and "hansom" cabman scoffed and jeered when a chauffeur and his machine came to grief, and chaffingly offered to "tow the lot." Yet "growlers" and "hansoms" are now passing into history. To-day we are letting others lead us in aviation, and we ourselves are plodding as learners with their aerial "growlers." Our fathers were originators; we are becoming for the most part only imitators. Already machines have been constructed that can be dismantled or set up within four minutes, a feature of great importance for military uses, for transport, as for purposes of private storage. Aeroplanes and dirigibles will be seen no doubt in the field at this year's manœuvers, but whereas our troops and air battalion will be mainly represented by rather slow-going biplanes, our neighbours across the Channel will use a fleet of swift monoplanes and rapidly-flying biplane. Moreover, the French army have placed the revolving Gnome motor in such a way that, when revolving, it tends to insure gyrostatic stability. Officers and men of the Aeroplane Company are all keen to master the art of aviation, but they cannot fly without wings, and to learn thoroughly demands the use of more than one or two biplanes.

VETERAN RESERVE.

Surrey Veteran Reserve has an enrolled strength of 3,197, and of this number sixty-three officers and 2,245 men were inspected at Guildford on Saturday by Earl Roberts. Addressing the men, Earl Roberts said that, after seeing how fit and ready they were for service, everyone present must be surprised that the country had not long since realised what an addition to its military resources it possessed in its veterans. The spontaneous and continued response of the old soldiers in Surrey, he thought, went far to prove the fallacy of the theory that compulsory service and training gave a man a distaste for military service and acted prejudicially on the recruiting for the Regular Army. He would like that keeness which he complimented them on possessing and that patriotism which was so honourable to them to be common to the whole of the country. He wanted to see all classes realise that the safety of their country should be their first thought and the doing of their individual part for [illegible] safety should be their first duty. He hoped that the movement for getting the experienced work of old soldiers would spread all over England, and that those in authority would take it up in a practical manner.

WRECKED ON A STRANGE ISLAND.

Adventures near Mozambique.

The native crew of the s.s. "Inveresk," which was wrecked recently in the Southern Indian Ocean, and who were picked up in the Mozambique Channel, were brought into Bombay yesterday and were taken to the Seamen's Home.

From the chief steward, an intelligent Chinaman named Wong Kow, it was possible to obtain some account of the wreck and the men's landing on a strange island. He said that the "Inveresk" left New York on February 8, 1911, bound for Yokohama, via Durban, with a cargo of iron for a Japanese firm. Durban was reached on the 17th of March and on the following day the vessel resumed her voyage. Four days later, on March 22nd, while steaming up the Mozambique Channel, she was stranded on one of the reefs on the western side of the island of Juan de Nova at 10-50 p. m. The night was dark, it was high water, but fortunately there was a smooth sea, and the appearance of a flock of sea gulls which swarmed round the ship and settled on the masts before she struck, told the crew that they were close to land.

Immediately the vessel struck the rocks she vibrated severely from stem to stern, and the throb of the engines, as attempts were made to go full speed astern and vice versa, combined to throw the Asiatic crew into a panic. The vessel remained fast, but the crew became calmer when Captain Smith, the Commander, and his officers and engineers, assured them that there was no immediate danger of the vessel foundering that night.

Everything was then done by the master, officers and crew to salve the vessel but without result, and she eventually became a total wreck. On the 24th the water rushed into the holds and rose till it reached the vessels decks. The crew had to abandon her and landed on the island of Juan de Nova in a small launch and some lighters. On shore they came across a party of four Frenchmen and seventy Kaffirs, engaged in tillage. The Frenchmen accommodated the Captain and officers in their houses and the crew were sheltered temporarily under canvas sheds.

A German boat from the Seychelles called at the island, on April 7th, and took the shipwrecked crew aboard, after they had been a fortnight ashore. Aboard the German boat the rescued crew received very good treatment. They were landed at Durban and put up at the Seamen's Rest where they were supplied with ample provisions, and where they remained for twenty-three days when they were placed aboard a Bombay steamer. The crew comprised twenty-five West Indian firemen, ninety Malay sailors and eight Chinamen. The British crew of nine officers went home from Durban.

OFFICIAL INQUIRY.

At Durban an official enquiry was held into the circumstances attending the loss of the s. s. "Inveresk," and, from the evidence given, the Court was satisfied that after 1-40 p.m. on 22nd March, the vessel came within the scope and influence of a current which set her to the eastward, and brought about the result that the vessel struck on the westernmost reef. A good look-out was kept and maintained, and the Court and Assessors were of opinion that no blame attached to the master, or to anyone on board the "Inveresk."

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SOUTHERN ARMY ORDERS.

The following orders are issued by Major-General J. B. Woon, C.B., Commanding the Southern Army from Head-Quarters, Ootacamund, on June 6 :—

58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force).—Major W. E. Venour, 2nd-in-Command, to be Commandant, and Major T. E. Scott, C.I.E., D.S.O., Double Company Commander, 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force), to be 2nd-in-Command and to remain seconded; vice Colonel A. A. J. Johnstone vacated.

58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force).—Captain C. E. D. Davidson-Houston, Double Company Commander, to be 2nd-in-Command, pro tem, vice Major T. E. Scott, C.I.E. D.S.O., seconded.

5th Light Infantry.—Captain A. L. Wilford, Double Company Officer, to be Double Company Commander pro tem, vice Major S. W. King seconded.

12th Pioneers (The Kelat-i-Ghilzie Regiment).—Captain J. H. G. Marriott, Double Company Officer, to be Double Company Commander pro tem, vice Captain W. K. H. Campbell seconded.

124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry.—Captain H. W. Ashburner, Double Company Officer, 106th Hazara Pioneers, is attached in the same capacity.

ASYLUMS IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Need for Better Staff of Warders.

The following are extracts from the report by Surgeon-General H. W. Stevenson, I.M.S., on the Lunatic Asylums of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1910 :—

The total number of inmates was 1,357 as compared with 1,355 in 1909. The admissions amounted to 339 which is the same figure as in 1909. Re-admissions number 34 or 9 in excess of 1909. Naupada Asylum shows the largest increase in admissions, the number being 43 more than in 1909. The daily average strength was 986·1 (786·6 males and 199·5 females); in 1909 it was 988·6 (774·6 males and 213·7 females). Of the total treated 134 were discharged cured against 120 in 1909, 102 insane persons were transferred to the care of friends as compared with 104 in the previous year, and of the insane persons returned under this head 82 had improved while under treatment, 21 had not. Of the 16 cases returned as discharged "otherwise" 6 escaped from the asylums, 6 were sent to other hospitals for treatment, 3 were transferred from the criminal to the non-criminal list, and 1 was removed to another asylum. The daily average of sick was 28·0 as compared with 23·9 in the previous year. The general health of the insanes was on the whole satisfactory.

The number of deaths in the asylums was 126 as compared with 130 in 1909. The death-rate in individual asylums closely corresponds to that of last year. In Naupada Asylum the death-rate was again excessive, and there was no epidemic of cholera this year as in 1909 to account for it. The deaths are reported to have been due chiefly to diarrhœa (21) and debility (22). Many of the patients on admission are in a miserable state through want of proper food and attention. Also the care of sick insane persons is exceedingly difficult, but, allowing for these the death-rate at this asylum is larger than it ought to be, and its situation is, I think, responsible to some extent. During a heavy monsoon the place is very wet, and insane people stand damp and chill very badly. When the new asylum at Yeravda is open, it may be possible to transfer some of these cases above-ghats for treatment. The death-rate at Hyderabad Asylum also was high during the year, and the superintendent reports cases resembling epidemic dropsy, but differing in certain particulars from that disease, as described by Manson and others. One death from hydrophobia is reported from Colaba Asylum. The patient was bitten by a rabid dog, and though at once sent to Kasauli and treated there, he developed the disease and died one month and eleven days after his return. The chief causes of mortality in the asylums generally were diarrhœa 27, debility in [illegible]entery, pneumonia and tuberculosis 11 each, 25, dysentery 8. The ratio of deaths to the daily and malaria [illegible] per cent. was 12·8 against 13·1 in average strength in 1909.

The number of criminal lunatics remaining in confinement on the 1st of January 1910 was 157, which, with the 39 admissions during the year, gave a total population of 196 as compared with 190 in the previous year. The daily average strength of these insanes was 153·6 against 155·5 in 1909.

Of the 37[illegible] admissions and re-admissions, Hindus numbered 199, Mahomedans 101, Europeans, Eurasians and Native Christians 20 each; while 33 belonged to other castes. Labourers furnished the largest number of admissions as usual, namely, 38, mendicants and vagrants furnished 30, domestic servants 24, merchants and traders 28, cultivators 21 and clerks 18. In 67 cases the previous occupation was not reported, and 40 were said to have had no occupation. The remaining 108 belonged to various occupations. 44 lunatics were under 20 years on admission, 272 were between 20 and 40 years and 57 were between 40 and 60 years. Insanity was ascribed to specific causes in 756 cases of which 623 were physical and 133 moral. Of the physical causes, the use of intoxicating drugs, over-indulgence in spirituous liquor, previous attacks, fever epilepsy, hereditary causes and mental trouble accounted for most of the admissions. The cause of the insanity was not known in 601 cases.

The total receipts and expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 2,42,157-2-10, as compared with Rs. 2,63,279 7-2 in 1909. The receipts from paying patients amounted to Rs. 27,062-1-0 against Rs. 26,634-10-11 in 1909, which shows an increase of Rs. 427-6-1 over that year. The stores received from the manufacturing department yielded Rs. 3,062-11-3 or Rs.102-15-8 more than in the previous year. If the sums received from paying patients, and from the sale of goods to the public, and from those made over to the asylums for asylum purposes, etc., be deducted from the total expenditure incurred during the year, the net cost stands at Rs. 1,74,282-15-4 against Rs. 1,96,826-5-6 in 1909, which shows a decrease of Rs. 22,543-6-2 when compared with that year. The decrease may be attributed chiefly to a reduction in the charges on account of works done by the Public Works Department, which spent Rs. 17,130-2-2 against Rs. 39,286-5-9 in the previous year.

The superintendence of the asylums has been satisfactory throughout the year, and the Subordinate Medical Officers have been well reported on with regard to the discharge of their duties. From several superintendents the same representations are received regarding the warder staff. They are discontended, and the only class of men, which it seems possible to obtain, is usually incapable of being taught the ordinary duties of a warder in an asylum. If a more intelligent individual is enlisted he soon leaves for better pay and more congenial work elsewhere. The rates for ordinary unskilled labour have risen largely during the past few years, and a man of fair intelligence can easily obtain higher pay than he can as a warder, and at the same time have much more liberty. It must be recognised that the work of an asylum warder, which means constant association with, and continual care of, insane persons with no holidays, is one which no man who is worth anything will take up, unless the pay and other conditions are such as to compensate him for the life he has to lead. If the care of the inmates of the asylums is to be carried out as it ought to be, the provision of an adequately paid and trained staff of warders is essential. In these days men of the class required cannot be obtained for Rs. 8 per mensem, which is the pay of a 2nd class warder.

GODHRA AGENCY CLUB.

The Opening Ceremony.

At Godhra on the 7th instant, the New Agency Club was formally opened. Formerly a somewhat dull and remote little station, Godhra can now congratulate itself on possessing one of the most handsome and complete clubs in Gujarat. It boasts two tennis courts, a badminton court and dancing floor, a billiard room and in fact every essential that energy and forethought could provide, while the building itself is one of artistic design.

All the Chiefs of the Rewa Kantha Agency, with the exception of His Highness the Raja of Rajpipla who is in England, but who was nevertheless represented by his son Kumar Shri Vijaysingh, attended the opening ceremony. It is largely due to their munificence and co-operation that the institution was enabled to be brought into existence for the benefit of themselves, the district officers and other local dignitaries.

The Political Agent and Collector, accompanied by his wife Mrs. Chosal, and the daughter of the Maharajah of Cooch Behar arrived by motor car at six o'clock and were met by the assembled company. The Collector then proceeded to the flag-staff where his wife opened the club by christening it with a bottle of champagne. This important function concluded, the gathering proceeded to the dancing-floor where the Collector made a speech in which he recounted the history of the inception of the club, for so many years needed to remove the tedium and dullness of a tiny jungle station; he then proceeded to point out the munificent gifts of the Chiefs of the Agency, among others those of His Highness the Maharaja of Rajpipla, the Rajahs of Lunawada, South Rampur, Baria, Chotta Udaipur and others, and recalled the co-operation of all these and the district officers and local dignitaries, thanking them in no unstinted terms.

The club was then declared open. In the evening a banquet was provided in the grounds of the Residency for forty odd covers.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

The following messages, which appeared in the Australian papers to hand yesterday morning, are later than those which came by the English mail :—

Overseas Government.

SOCIAL LEGISLATION OF DOMINIONS.

London, May 28.

The Eighty Club gave a luncheon at the Hotel Cecil yesterday, in honour of the overseas delegates. There were five hundred guests, including Mr. L. Harcourt (the Secretary of State for the Colonies), Sir Rufus Isaacs (the Attorney-General), Sir J. A. Simon (the Solicitor-General), Mr. J. McGowen (Premier of New South Wales), Lord Brassey, Mr. G. Pearce (Australian Minister for Defence), the Master of Elibank, Lord Pentland, and Lord Cowdray.

Mr. Lloyd-George, the Chancellor of the Exchequer (who presided) said that the conferring of self-government upon the great communities within the Empire was the greatest of all the achievements of Liberal policy. He was proud to see them growing in strength, influence, and power in the arms of self-government. The Liberal Party felt they could share in the triumphant vindication of democratic government which the dominions presented to the civilised world. There was no greater mistake of statesmanship than to imagine that the narrower patriotism excluded the wider one. As Liberals they studied and watched with admiration and a spirit of emulation the bold social experiments of the sister States. It was an education to see how their enterprise and courage had inspired efforts which were extricating humanity from the undergrowth wherein it was entangled. Doubtless a way would finally be cut for humanity to march through to light.

Mr. Fisher, the Commonwealth Prime Minister, said that the more Australia was allowed to manage her own affairs in every department of Government life the more attached would the people become to the mother country and the British Crown. It was freedom that made for safety. Referring to the Chancellor of the Exchequer's references to the social legislation of the dominions, Mr. Fisher said that Australia had not ended her experiments if some of them could help it. They were only beginning; because they regarded economic ideals as quite as sacred as political liberty. Britain's system of overseas Government would not end with the present dominions. Foreign statesmen were deeply interested in it, and one of them had recently looked forward to the British system encircling other nations who desired the federation of the peoples of the world. This was something to be proud of.

Sir Joseph Ward, the Prime Minister of New Zealand, emphasised the cordial affection felt towards the motherland in New Zealand. He believed in the British overseas Goverements acting in such a way that nothing done in the future would lead to separation, and that when the dominions numbered scores of millions, the people would be attached to the mother country by ties which would ever be remembered.

Mr. Louis Botha, Prime Minister of South Africa, who spoke in Dutch, expressed regret that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman had not lived to see the fruits of his South African policy.

London, May 27.

The overseas delegates are delighted at the new departure in official procedure. They are now frankly admitted into the confidence of the Imperial [illegible] inner circle.

[illegible] day's meeting was practically an Imperial Cabinet Council. The door, they remark, has now been opened and can never be shut again.

EMIGRATION QUESTIONS.

London, May 27.

At the annual meeting of the Central Emigration Board held yesterday, Mr. Caston, of Sydney, urged the sending to Australia of ex-soldiers, sailors, and reservists. The employers generally, he said, preferred this class. A motion by Sir John Downer desiring a more active co-operation in emigration between the home and oversea Governments was carried.

American Steel Combine.

Washington, May 28.

In his evidence before the committee which is inquiring into the affairs of the United States Steel Combine, Mr. John W. Gates related an exciting story of a battle for millions. Referring to the affairs of the United States Steel Corporation, Mr. Gates said that millions of dollars had been lost and created almost in a breath. The Carnegie mills, he said, were appraised at 160,000,000 dollars (about £32,000,000), but when reorganised they were estimated to be worth twice that sum.

The witness admitted that the combine had been formed to throttle competition and said that when Rockefeller sought to enter the steel business, a deal was made which forced him to sell out at 40 cents on the dollar.

Mr. Gates said that the Steel Corporation had been conceived by himself, Mr. C. M. Schwab, and Mr. Pierpont Morgan. It had resulted in Carnegie getting 320,000,000 dollars in corporation securities for steel interests for which he had formerly been offered 160,000,000 dollars in cash.

Ireland's Finances.

London, May 27.

A sensation has been caused by a letter written to the newspapers by Mr. John Redmond, the leader of the Irish Nationalists, in which he dissociates himself beforehand from the findings of the Treasury Committee which was appointed on April 8 last, to consider the financial relationship between Ireland and Great Britain. Mr. Redmond declares that he stands on the report of the Childers Commission and that he reserves for his party absolute liberty of action in the critical and trying times which are before them.

Cook Memorial.

London, May 27.

Mr. W. G. Beckett, M.P., has resigned from the membership of the Captain Cook Memorial Committee on the ground that the Board of Works had granted a site only on the condition that the services of Sir Thomas Brock, R.A., were secured. Mr. Beckett protests against Government officials imposing their will in matters of art upon the donor.

Boxing.

San Francisco, May 28.

Ad. Wolgast, the light weight American boxer, beat "Frankie" Burns. The latter's seconds threw in the sponge in the seventeenth round, when Burns was very weak. His face was cut to ribbons, but he was game to the last though out-classed.

Lawn Tennis.

London, May 28.

In the final game of the Surrey Lawn Tennis Championship Singles, Dixon brilliantly defeated the New Zealand player Wilding, 7-5, 3-6, 6-0, 6-1.

PLUCKY RESCUE AT APOLLO BUNDER.

A plucky rescue of a Mahomedan gentleman by a European in a nasty choppy sea occurred soon after noon on Sunday. Mr. Noormahomed Abdul Sattar was seated on the parapet at the edge of the Bunder when he lost his balance and fell into the water. The cries of natives, who had witnessed the accident, attracted some gentlemen who were at Green's Restaurant and one of them, Mr. Tom Brewin, slipping off his coat, was about to dive into the sea. Fortunately his friends would not allow him to do so before a rope had been tied about his waist. He then dived off the wall into the sea about fifteen feet below, and in spite of the rough water managed to prevent his man from sinking. Mr. Noormahomed, who is of heavy build, was brought to the wall near the steps with much difficulty, and by means of ropes and a ladder he and his rescuer were got to land in a very exhausted condition. The sea was too rough to allow the two men to attempt to land at the Bunder steps, but fortunately the voluminous clothing of the Mahomedan gentleman helped to keep him afloat.

This is the second time that Mr. Brewin has saved life in a similar manner and his father the late Mr. Harry Brewin a good many years ago rescued a woman from drowning near the same spot.

THE OPIUM AGREEMENT, 1911.

Under the arrangement concluded between His Majesty's Government and the Chinese Government three years ago, His Majesty's Government undertook that, if during the period of three years from January 1, 1908, the Chinese Government should duly carry out the arrangement on their part for reducing the production and consumption of opium in China, they would continue in the same proportion of ten per cent. the annual diminution of the export of opium from India, until the completion of the full period of ten years in 1917.

His Majesty's Government recognizing the sincerity of the Chinese Government, and their pronounced success in diminishing the production of opium in China during the past three years, are prepared to continue the arrangement of 1907, for the unexpired period of seven years on the following conditions:—

Article I.

From the first of January, 1911, China shall diminish annually for seven years the production of opium in China in the same proportion as the annual export from India is diminished in accordance with the terms of this Agreement and of the Annex appended hereto until total extinction in 1917.

Article II.

The Chinese Government have adopted a most rigorous policy for prohibiting the production, the transport and the smoking of native opium and His Majesty's Government have expressed their agreement therewith and willingness to give every assistance. With a view to facilitating the continuance of this work, His Majesty's Government agree that the export of opium from India to China shall cease in less that seven years, if clear proof is given of the complete absence of production of native opium in China.

Article III.

His Majesty's Government further agree that Indian opium shall not be conveyed into any province in China, which can establish by clear evidence that it has effectively suppressed the cultivation and import of native opium, providing that the closing of Canton and Shanghai to the import of Indian opium shall not take effect except as the final step on the part of the Chinese Government for the completion of the above measure.

Article IV.

During the period of this Agreement, it shall be permissible for His Majesty's Government to obtain continuous evidence of this diminution by local inquiries and investigation conducted by one or more British officials, accompanied, if the Chinese Government so desire, by a Chinese official. Their decision as to the extent of cultivation shall be accepted by both parties to this Agreement.

During the above period one or more British officials shall be given facilities for reporting on the taxation and trade restrictions on opium away from the Treaty Ports.

Article V.

By the arrangement of 1907, His Majesty's Government agreed to the despatch by China of an official to India to watch the opium sales on condition that such official would have no power of interference. His Majesty's Government further agree that the official so despatched may be present at the packing of opium on the same condition.

Article VI.

The Chinese Government undertake to levy a uniform tax on all opium grown in the Chinese Empire. His Majesty's Government consent to increase the present consolidated import duty on Indian opium to Tls. 350 per chest of 100 catties, such increase to take effect as soon as the Chines Government levy an equivalent excise tax on all native opium.

Article VII.

On confirmation of this Agreement, and beginning with the collection of the new rate of consolidated [illegible]ty, China will at once cause to be withimport [illegible] placed by the Provincial drawn all restrictions [illegible]dian opium, authorities on the wholesale trade in [illegible] such as those recently imposed at Canton, and [illegible] where, and also all taxation on the wholesale trade other than the consolidated import duty, and no such restrictions or taxation shall be again imposed so long as the Additional Article to the Chefoo Agreement remains as at present in force.

It is also understood that Indian raw opium having paid the consolidated import duty shall be exempt from any further taxation whatsoever in the port of import.

Should the conditions contained in the above two clauses not be duly observed, His Majesty's Government shall be at liberty to suspend or terminate this Agreement at any time.

The foregoing stipulations shall not derogate in any manner from the force of the laws already published or hereafter to be published by the Imperial Chinese Government to suppress the smoking of opium and to regulate the retail trade in the drug in general.

Article VIII.

With a view to assisting China in the suppression of opium, His Majesty's Government undertake that from the year 1911, the Government of India will issue an export permit with a consecutive number of each chest of Indian opium declared for shipment to or for consumption in China.

During the year 1911, the number of permits so issued shall not exceed 10,600, and shall be progressively reduced annually by 5,100 during the remaining six years ending 1917.

A copy of each permit so issued shall before shipment of opium declared for shipment to or consumption in China, be handed to the Chinese official for transmission to his Government or to the Customs authorities in China.

His Majesty's Government undertake that each chest of opium for which such permit has been granted shall be sealed by an official deputed by the Indian Government in the presence of the Chinese official if so requested.

The Chinese Government undertake that chests of opium so sealed and accompanied by such permits may be imported into any Treaty Port of China without let or hindrance, if such seals remain unbroken.

Article IX.

Should it appear on subsequent experience desirable at any time during the unexpired portion of seven years to modify this Agreement or any part thereof it may be revised by mutual consent of the two High Contracting Parties.

Article X.

This Agreement shall come into force on the date of signature.

In witness whereof the undersigned, duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments have signed the same and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done at Peking in quadruplicate (four in English and four in Chinese) this eighth day of May, One thousand nine hundred and eleven, being the tenth day of the fourth month of the third year of Hsuan Tung.

J. N. Jordan. L.S. Tsou Chia-Lai. U.S.

ANNEX.

On the date of the signature of the Agreement, a list shall be taken by the Commissioners of Customs acting in concert with the Colonial and Consular officials of all uncertified Indian opium in bond at the Treaty Ports and of all uncertified opium in stock in Hongkong which is bona fide intended for the Chinese market, and all such opium shall be marked with labels and on payment of Tls. 110 consolidated import duty shall be entitled to the same Treaty rights and privileges in China as certificated opium.

Opium so marked and in stock in Hongkong must be exported to a Chinese port within seven days of the signature of the Agreement.

All other uncertificated Indian opium shall, for a period of two months from the date of the signature of the Agreement, be landed at the ports of Shanghai and Canton only, and at the expiration of this period all Treaty Ports shall be closed to uncertificated opium, provided the Chinese Government have obtained the consent of the other Treaty Powers.

The Imperial Maritime Customs shall keep a return of all uncertificated opium landed at Shanghai and Canton during this period of two months, other than opium marked and labelled as provided above, and such opium shall pay the new rate of consolidated import duty and shall not be reexported in bond to other Treaty Ports.

In addition to the annual reduction of 5,100 chests already agreed upon, His Majesty's Government agree further to reduce the import of Indian opium during each of the years 1912, 1913 and 1914, by an amount equal to one-third of the total ascertained amount of the uncertificated Indian opium in bond in Chinese Treaty Ports and in stock in Honkong on the date of signature, plus one-third of the amount of uncertificated Indian opium landed during the ensuing two months at Shanghai and Canton.

Done at Peking this eighth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and eleven, being the tenth day of the fourth month of the third year of Hsuan Tung.

J. N. Jordan L. S. Tsou Chia-Lai, L. S.

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL.

The Harwood League.

BOMBAY F. C. vs. BOMBAY RY. INSTITUTE.

On Monday evening on the Cooperage ground Bombay, the Bombay Football Club met the Bombay Railway Institute team in the Harwood League. In the opening stage of the game the Railway Institute pressed and although both teams seemed to suffer from the effects of a heavy ground and ball, the former seemed lighter on their feet and Walker had to run out to save on one occasion. The Bombay F. C. then retaliated and their right wing put in two good runs, Smith saving from a shot by Brewin. Soon after this, Harwood attempted a good shot from the wing which rose and just went over the cross-bar. After a period of even play, the Bombay F. C. forwards approached their opponents' goal-mouth and after a struggle, Templeton shot, the ball rebounding off one of the Institute backs into the goal. Soon after this Hogan, with a shot from the wing, gave his side a second point. The Bombay F. C., although playing against the wind, were now getting the better of the game; but Walker on one occasion, gave the Railway team a free-kick for carrying the ball. From this Muir scored, the ball rebounding off one of the defending team. Then Bombay F. C. returned to the attack, and, before half-time arrived, Smith was called on to save twice from shots by Harwood. Half-time score.

Bombay F. C. ..... 2 goals.
Bombay Ry. Institute..... 1 goal.

On the resumption of play, the Bombay F. C. with the wind in their favour, at once entered their opponents' territory and Graham put in a good long-range shot which the wind carried over the cross-bar. The Railway team, however, made a plucky resistance and on several occasions approached the Bombay team's goal, but were unable to increase their score. Then the Institute were unfortunate, for Topper headed the ball in front of his goal. It dropped unexpectedly and went through Smith's hand into the net. The Bombay Football Club again had the better of the exchanges and Smith was tested repeatedly with ground shots which he saved creditably. Cotterill then made an individual run for his side, but lost the ball before he was able to shoot and the ball again went towards the Railwaymen's goal-mouth, Smith saving well from a ground shot by H. Templeton. The Bombay F. C. were attacking just before the whistle announced time. The Bombay F. C. backs both missed their kicks badly and Banfield scored a second goal for the Railway men. Score :

Bombay F. C..... 4 goals.
Bombay Railway Institute..... 2 goals.

The teams were as follows :—

Bombay Railway Institute : Goal, Smith; backs, J. Stokes and Topper; half-backs, Major, Muir and Molyneux; forwards, A. Stokes, Banfield, Jackson, Cotterill and Lobo.

Bombay Football Club : Goal, Walker; backs, C. Templeton and Chapman; half-backs, Barnard, Johnson and Ross; forwards, Harwood, T. Brewin, Graham, H. Templeton and Hogan.

Referee : Sergt. Palfrey.

RACING AT MYSORE.

Handicaps for Third Day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MYSORE, June 12.

The following are the handicaps for the third day of the Mysore races to-morrow :—

THE PALACE CUP : 1 mile.—Five Crown, 9-12; Neith, 9-4; Carlton, 9-1; Cross Bred, 9-0; Warrayur 8-10; Sporran, 8-6; Wavehill, 8-4; Vitulos, 7-11; Arnagive, 7-9; Lovania, 7-8; Eustance, 7-6; Kismet; 7-4; The Master, 7-3; Lady Mungal, 7-0.

THE LOYAL PURSE : 7 furlongs.—Master Priam, 9-12; Premos, 9-5; Joy Bell, 8-11; Myria, 8-2; Zephyr, 7-12; Moira, 7-11; Mignionette, 7-3; O K 6-12.

THE FARM PLATE : 7 furlongs.—Cowslip, 9-10; Hare Bell, 8-10; Merry Bird, 8-7; Phil Courage, 7-8; Emerald, 7-3.

THE MYSORE CUP : 5 furlongs.—John Wesley, 9-7; Warrayure, 9-4; Wavehill, 8-13; Twistum, 8-7; Vitulos, 8-6; Arnaglue, 8-4; Reebs, 8-2; Eustace, 8-1; Mary B, 7-12; Bell Dhu, 7-10; The Witch 7-8; Obe, 7-6; Huka, 9-8; Sophocles, 9-3.

THE PADDOCK PLATE : 1 mile.—Zari, 9-3; William Rufus, 7-6; Priceless, 7-4.

In each case, top weight not accepting, weights will be raised in proportion.

The following is the prospectus for an extra day on Wednesday :—

FAR E PLATE HANDICAP : For horses 6 furlongs.

KOOKERHALLI PLATE HANDICAP : For horses, 5 furlongs.

PARK PLATE HANDICAP : For ponies 5 furlongs.

ALIASKER PLATE HANDICAP and A. M. HANDICAP : Arab ponies 4 furlongs.

POLO PONY PLATE : Catch weights over 11st, gentlemen riders, 3 furlongs.

ARAB POLO PONY PLATE : Catch weights over 10st 7lbs, gentlemen riders, 3 furlongs.

The stakes in all races will be Rs. 200, Rs. 75, Rs. 25, for the placed horses respectively.

Owing to uncertain weather, the extra day Summer Races fixed for this evening have been postponed till to-morrow.

MYSORE BIRTHDAY POLO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MYSORE, June 12.

The Semi-finals of the Mysore Birthday Polo Tournament were played this afternoon in fine bright weather though strong wind was blowing and the ground was a bit spongy after the heavy rain that had fallen last night and previous days. A large gathering witnessed the matches, the Maharaja, the Yuvaraja, the Resident and Mrs. Daly being present.

The first match was between the 14th Hussars "A" team and the 20th Deccan, the latter being the favourites.

Teams:—Deccan Horse :—Jemadar Konsul Singh, Captain Ley, Captain Worgan, and Captain Campbell-Ross (Back).

14th Hussars—Mr. Miller, Capt. Mewburn (substitute Mr. Mason), Mr. Nicholson, and Captain Astley (Back).

Umpires, Captain Lucas and Captain Fielden.

Both Worgan and Ross had shots at the goal, but after several scrimmages Ley scored the first point for the Deccans taking the ball from Ross. In the third period in a desperate struggle in the mid-field Ross was hit in the jaw with his stick breaking his lip badly. The game was delayed several minutes till Mason replaced the injured man and the game proceeded. During the greater part of the time the Deccans pressed their opponents out. The game was rendered very difficult by the storm, wind and rain coming on. After a stiff struggle at the Hussars' goal mouth the match ended with the Deccans winning by 4 goals to 3.

The second game was between the 34th Poona Horse and the Mysore Silledar Horse.

Teams :—34th Poona Horse—Captain Grimshaw, Captain Alderson, Captain Hildebrand and Captain Lucas (Back).

Mysore Silledars Horse—Jamadars Deva Rao, Sunker Rao, Faiz Mahomed, and Mir Saluddaia (Back).

Umpires—Colonel Stephen and Major Thompson.

The Poona Horse had the advantage and kept the game throughout in their opponents half of the ground. Poona continued to force the game and towards the end Hildebrand put on the sixth goal, and two goals in rapid succession for Poona were made by Grimshaw and Lucas, Hilderbrand adding the 9th goal and the game ended in a victory for Poona by 9 goals to 1.

CRICKET.

MAHOMEDAN C. C. vs. ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

This match was played on Saturday at Marine Lines :—

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.

B Cama, b Tumboowala	...	2
H Madon, b Ali Saheb	...	1
Allbless, c Tumboowala, b Ali Saheb	...	1
Palvanker, c and b Ali Saheb	...	0
Dadachanji, b Tumboowala	...	0
H Merchant, b Ali Saheb	...	1
Umrigar, b Tumboowala	...	17
Pirolwala, b Ali Saheb	...	10
Sethna, b Tumboowala	...	12
Shaikh Papa, b Ali Saheb	...	6
Mehta, not out	...	1
Extras	...	9
Total	...	60

2nd Innings.

B Cama, c and b Mohiyuddin	...	6
H Madon, c and b Ali Saheb	...	8
Allbless, c Tumboowala	...	2
Palvanker, b Mohiyuddin	...	0
Dadachanji, not out	...	4
H Merchant, b Tumboowala	...	3
Umrigar, b Mohiyuddin	...	1
Pirolwala, b Mohiyuddin	...	0
Sethna, b Mohiyuddin	...	13
Shaikh Papa, b Ali Saheb	...	1
Mehta, b Ali Saheb	...	0
Extras	...	8
Total	...	47

MAHOMEDAN C. C.

M Esrail, c and b Palvanker	...	12
K H Contractor, b Umrigar	...	8
M A Tayabji, b Palvanker	...	0
K Tumboowala, c and b Palvanker	...	18
I Yunus Mandvivala, c Palvanker	...	12
S A Hussin, b Palvanker	...	3
A K Tayabally, c and b Dadachanji	...	11
S Mohiyuddin, l-b-w Umrigar	...	13
Shaikh Gaffar, not out	...	6
Ali Saheb, c and b Dadachanji	...	1
Shaikh Husein, b Dadachanji	...	11
Extras	...	25
Total	...	115

R. G. A. vs. B. V. A.

This match was played at Colaba on Sunday, between the R G A and the B V A, and was won by the R G A by 44 runs. The following are the scores :—

R G A

Sergt Thomas, c S Rowe, b Barker	...	23
C Q M S Henry, c Rowe, b Barker	...	1
Lieut Onslow, b Forbes	...	28
Lieut Brooke, c Templeton, b Kelley W	...	9
Lieut Perram, not out	...	17
Lieut Trenchard, b Kelley W	...	10
Capt Sadler, b Barker	...	6
Lieut Wordsworth, b Spilling A	...	4
Gunner Stay, c Forbes, b Spilling A	...	12
Gunner Turner, c Forbes, b Kelley W	...	23
Gunner Edwards, b Kelley W	...	0
Extras	...	6
Total	...	134

B V A

Sapper Rowe, b Edwards	...	19
Gunner Kelley W, c Stay, b Edwards	...	2
Gunner Kelley c and b Thompson	...	35
Sergt Spilling A, b Onslow	...	3
Sergt Forbes, b Onslow	...	0
Sergt Barker, b Onslow	...	3
Gunner Hogan, b Brooke	...	1
Gunner Spilling J, b Onslow	...	10
Gunner Templeton, b Onslow	...	1
Gunner Cleary, not out	...	1
Gunner Dickson, run out	...	5
Extras	...	10
Total	...	90

GRANT MEDICAL COLL. vs BANDRA CATHOLIC.

A cricket match was played at the Esplanade on Saturday, between the Grant Medical College Gymkhana and the All Bandra Catholic Club, resulting in a win for the former by 32 runs. The following are the scores :—

GRANT M C GYMKHANA.

A R Driver, c and b P Pereira	...	7
Hildreth, b Mendes	...	6
Kamdin, b P Pereira	...	0
Kanteenwalla, b J F Pereira	...	21
Krish

BY THE WAY.

ALUMINIUM ALLOYS.

Whatever may be the fate of the new naval airship one important result orthe experimental work during its construction has been the invention of an aluminium alloy for the framework as strong as and only one-third the weight of mild steel. With a specific gravity of 7·8, a cubic foot of steel weighs 489lb., so that the new alloy—which has been named "duralumin"—means a saving of weight, compared with steel, of no fewer than 326lb. for every cubic foot of metal work in the airship. The specific gravity of the new alloy is practically the same as that of aluminium—2.65—which metal of late has been utilised for the manufacture of several light alloys of remarkable strength. A proposal was recently made to substitute thin sheets of aluminium for paper for bank-notes, and some experimental printing has been carried out on sheets of the metal .004in. in thickness.

"V. R."

Victoria Day, recalls a little incident jotted down by Caroline Fox in her memorials under the date of May 24, Queen Victoria's birthday. Her uncle dined with her Majesty, and was delighted and dazzled by the display on the Queen's Day. He mentioned 'a right merry quibble perpetrated by my Lord Albemarle, who, on her Majesty saying, "I wonder if my good people of London are as glad to see me as I am to see them,' pointed out, as their immediate Cockney answer to the query, 'V. R. !'"

MEAN MUSIC-LOVERS.

In the current "Monthly Paper" of St. Anne's, Soho, the clergy congratulate their flock that the offertories at the Passion Music Services were this year "singularly free from buttons, counterfeit coins, tokens, debased foreign coins, and other miscellaneous items," but regret to record that "many people who had the best seats in the church passed the plate as if it were an infectious object. Nowhere as many secular journals have pointed out, can Bach's sublime Passion Music be heard to such advantage as in the church which was the first in England to produce it. Yet one suppose if people wished to hear it in a concert hall they would not think of paying less than a shilling." But the collections at St. Anne's seem more satisfactory than in a Southend church, where the offertory recently contained a peppermint sweet wrapped up in paper, on which was written, "Please give this to the old chap with the lead cough."

ISLE OF WIGHT BEE DISEASE.

For some years past an epidemic disease has attacked bees in the Isle of Wight, and has since reached the mainland, where it appears to be spreading. The epidemic has been under investigation by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, but though a good deal of information has been accumulated and some progress made with the study of the disease it is not yet possible to say definitely what is the originating cause of the disease, or how it may be checked, or even prevented. The investigation, however, is being continued, and it is hoped that eventually a remedy will be found. The Board of Agriculture has issued a leaflet on the subject, which beekeepers would do well to procure.

SHAKESPEARE'S HEROINES.

Recently the Ellen Terry matinee was held at the Haymarket Theatre, and that her name has lost none of its power to charm was evidenced by the eager demand for tickets by the public. Although Miss Terry has lectured on Shakespeare's heroines all through America, she has only done so once before in England, at the recent birthday celebrations at Stratford-on-Avon, on April 17. The entertainment has little in common with what isusually understood by a "lecture"—it is mush more of the nature of a dramatic recital with explanatory footnotes. Miss Ellen Terry begins by choosing her heroine. She dissects her motives, discusses her character—then, having let the audience into the secret of the springs which control her actions, she puts the living woman before her audience by acting scenes from the play.

THE BIRTHPLACE OF NAPOLEON.

The Empress Eugenie, a French contemporary says, intends to set up a small museum in the house at Ajaccio, where Napoleon was born. At present in spite of the fact that there is little enough to attract, no visitor to the town fails to make a pious pilgrimage to the house. With its green window-shutters and yellow-painted front, there is nothing to distinguish it from the neighbouring houses except a marble slab announcing the birth on August 15, 1769, of the man who afterwards became Napoleon I. The best-preserved room in the building is that which Napoleon, then a young and unknown officer, used to occupy when he visited his family at holiday time.

"MADE IN GERMANY."

Cheap and inferior cutlery is turned out in Germany with the name Sheffield stamped on it; but, according to a contributor to the "Atlantic Monthly," they also produce first-class cutlery that will compete with any in the world. The variety of knives made is incredible. One firm in Solingen has 9,000 patterns on the books for Germany alone, and may be actually making over three thousand to order at the same time. Every trade and district of Europe has its own knives and they are constantly making new patterns for new societies or districts. In some cases one firm will average two new patterns a week for two years. This is a trade which will not be standardised, and that is one reason we are told by the same writer why America has failed to compete. "Herein lies an important difference between the European and American manufacturers—the former is always anxious to meet the needs of the market, while the latter standardises certain brands and offers nothing else."

QUAINT ASCENSION DAY CUSTOMS.

Ascension Day brings many curious customs, besides the beating of bounds and the dressing of wells at Tissington, which seems a survival of paganism. Bathesda slate quarries are closed upon this anniversary not from any respect for the religious character of the day, but because it is considered unlucky. Some years ago the management partly succeeded in overcoming this feeling, and persuaded some of the men to work. Strange to say, there was always an accident, an Ascension Day continues to be an idle day with the Penrhyn quarrymen.

"ALSO SPRACH ZARATHUSTRA."

Though fifteen years have elapsed since its composition, Strauss's "Also Sprach Zarathustra" was performed for the first time by the Queen's Hall Orchestra at the London Musical Festival. In 1897, however, it was heard at the Crystal Palace under Sir August Manns. An extremely difficult work, it was one of Dr. Strauss's first big efforts in the domain of programme-music, and some idea of its ambitious scope may be gathered from the composer's explanation, given some years ago, that it is not philosophical music, but an attempt to convey musically "and idea of the development of the human race from its origin, through the various phases of development, religious as well as scientific, up to Nietzsche's idea of the Uebermensch."

SHIPS FOR SHEEP.

Besides many amenetiesof situation and surroundings, Chirk Castle possesses a magnificent collection of portraits, and one work of art which strongly appeals to humorists. It is a representation by a Frenchman of a waterfall in the heart of the Montgomery mountains with a large fleet of ships in full sail at the foot. It is said that a local Welshman suggested to the French artist that the insertion of a few "sheeps," meaning sheep, would give a good finishing touch to the picture. The Frenchman marvelled at the licence of Welsh art, but took a friendly hint, painted in the "sheeps" and produced the present masterpiece.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere

MEN AND MATTERS.

SIR WILFRID'S POSITION.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's attitude in regard to an Imperial Council remains unchanged from the position he assumed in 1907, and even earlier. In some respects, indeed, he seems to have receded the state of mind in which he utteredi the famous sentence, "If you want our aid, call us to your councils." The explanation could probably be found in the internal politics of Quebec, where steady opposition is always manifested to any advance towards Imperial Union. And when Sir Wilfrid remarked recently that "a new star had arisen in the West," he did not refer to M. Bourassa.

THE HON. JOHN MURRAY.

Prime Ministers in London are now as thick as leaves in Vallombrosa. The latest arrival is the Premier of Victoria, the Hon. John Murray. He has the reputation of being a somewhat forcible personage, who does not mince his words; one will not like him the less on that account. He has been Prime Minister of the smallest but most thickly-populated State in the Commonwealth for the last two years.

TAKING PLEASURES SADLY.

Poor Mr. F. E. Smith! He gave a fancy dress ball at which Mr. Asquith and Mr. Balfour were to be present, and one of the guests came as Peer No. 499. Result, a frantic protest on the part of a real peer—and a peer important enough to be given large type in the "Times." But his lordship might reflect first that we cannot all be serious always especially in the springtime; and, secondly that it is only the very serious things that can be joked about. It is just the contrast which supplies the humour.

A NEW DANGER.

It is stated that M. Gibert, one of the airmen engaged in the Paris-Madrid contest, was attacked while flying by an eagle, which he scared away by firing his revolver. The risk to airmen from the presence of large birds has been anticipated by writers of fiction. In one of Mr. Wells's visions of the future there is an account of a narrowly averted catastrophe caused by an aeroplane colliding with a swan. A fight with an eagle is a more dramatic idea, and truth is thus again stranger than fiction.

THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER.

No one is better qualified to speak about the North-West Frontier of India than Mr. William Merk, who lectured upon it one afternoon in mail week. Mr. Merk joined the Civil Service in 1875 and has been on the frontier almost continually since that date. He was on political duty in the Afghan war, and subsequently helped to deliminate the boundary. Then he went to Peshawar, first as Deputy-Commissioner and afterwards as Commissioner and served as Chief Political Officer with more than one expedition. Quite recently he has been in charge of the recently constituted North-West Frontier Province.

LORD CROMER'S POSITION.

In Mail week the Council of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals met to discuss the situation created by the vote of the 19th inst. It was decided by a large majority that, as the Council appointed the society's honorary officials, it alone could ask them to resign. The Council further decided to address no such request to Lord Cromer, who, it will be remembered, had already stated that any request would be ignored. But one imagines there will be lively scenes when the Society next proceeds to elect its council.

NO TARIFF REFERENDUM.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was wise in refusing to submit Tariff Reform to the Referendum. It might obtain a majority, which would be extremely inconvenient to a Government which professes to rule in accordance with the popular will. Indeed, seeing that England has a majority of Unionist members, and that Ireland is avowedly Protectionist, it seems practically certain that Free Trade would be rejected. The effectiveness of Cobdenite misrepresentation began to wane some time back; the contradictions were too flagrant.

AN EXTENSION OF POWER.

Those who protest that the power of the executive is increasing too rapidly may see some danger in the fact that its authority is now being enlarged to an unheard-of degree. The most autocratic Government in the world has never attempted, for the excellent and all-sufficing reasons, to extend its powers more than a few feet from the surface of the earth; the present Administration is forced to issue regulations regarding the use of the air, and thus to enlarge its powers perpendicularly. Some nice legal points and principles will probably arise in the early days of legislating for the atmosphere.

RIVAL CITIES.

There were sad hearts in Leeds in mail week. For half a century at least there has been rivalry between that city and Sheffield, and at last Sheffield has got ahead. One ventures to predict an early agitation for the extension of the Leeds boundary. Birmingham, it may be noted, has already taken the necessary step. In the returns it appears as the last of the cities with a population exceeding half a million. But since the Census was taken it has enlarged itself, and is now the second city in the kingdom.

AN UNKIND THRUST.

One regrets to observe that Lord Morley, who is himself an ex-journalist, observed lately that the Parliament Bill had been argued in thousands of speeches and in millions of leading articles. The suggestion that the tongue it less persistent than the pen is, one is convinced, quite baseless. It is true that the journalist writes daily, whereas the speaker is occasionally silent. But the journalist ranges over a wider field of subjects, and one believes that the number of speeches on the Bill delivered last January would alone about equal the total number of leaders which it has evoked.

CLUBS AND BLACK-BALLING.

The London club which best deserves President Taft's outburst against black-balling is the Reform. This venerable institution in Pall Mall is by tradition the scene of Liberal Party meetings yet the number of prominent Liberal members who have been refused admission would astonish the world if the list were published. In fact, several statesmen may thank their stars that their views were not fully appreciated when they put up for election a few years ago.

LORD MAYORS AND HAM.

It is certainly hard that a ham cannot be sent by parcel post to Switzerland unless the Lord Mayor of London is able to state the origin of the pig. With all due respect to Lord Mayor, they are not supposed to be men of any particular education, especially in such matters as zoology which are chiefly studied by persons of leisure like the German Emperor, who can afford a shilling at the turnstile. Besides, Lord Mayors are frequently drawn from a race which applies to pork the curse of ham.

CHURCHES AND CORONATION STANDS.

I think, "says a writer in M.A.P." that Londoness at the moment deserve a little sympathy in the matter of the Coronation. Their public buildings are being disfigured, their bus routes diverted, and their hotel prices doubled all for a procession which not one in five hundred of them will witness. It is the visitors from the country and the United States who will have all the fun without any of the drawbacks. Will Professor Hewins please note! In itself, I do not object to the boarding up of City churches for the Coronation route. I quite agree that everybody possible should be allowed an opportunity of seeing the show in comfort. But I do demur to the box-office business and the hawking round of seats which is going forward in the name of places of worship. Surely it should be possible to let those particular seats be used not by the rich, who can pay so many guineas apiece, but by the poor, and especially the aged poor. That would be Christianity—a faith which in these days only dimly survives.

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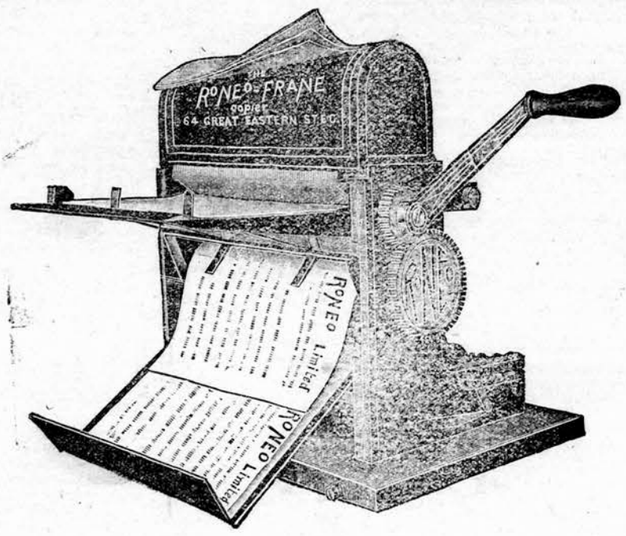

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Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's pills in the house that on the first sign of any irregularity of the System a small dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them. Beware of worthless imitations. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free for 6/- from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH
BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.
SCRUBB'S AMMONIA
MARVELLOUS PREPARATION
Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
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For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.
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The clean, wholesome smell of
WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP
is, in itself, a recommendation and the
freshness felt after using is really Exhilarating.
Good for Prickly Heat and wards off Insect Bites.
16d. per Tablet.
To be obtained from:—
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PAGE & SANDEMAN'S
Celebrated
INVALID'S PORT
Gold Capsule, is
SECOND TO NONE.
Insist on having it.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
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ICILMA FLUOR CREAM, England's premier face-cream, has restored clearness and beauty to more complexions than anything else known. This is because it contains Icilma Natural Water, the magical skin-tonic from the spring in Algeria. It stimulates the skin to normal healthy action—and that is the only way to Beauty.
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Of all good Chemists and Stores.
ICILMA COMPANY, LTD., LONDON, ENG.
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HORLICK'S
MALTED MILK (In Powder) form.
The Ideal Food for all ages.
DIET is most important to all. To live we must eat—so study your dietary.
Take HORLICK'S from birth and live to a vigorous old age.
SUSTAINS—NOURISHES—BUILDS UP.
HORLICK'S is a well-balanced and self-contained food of the highest possible form of nourishment—is easily digested and quickly assimilated—invigorates the strong—strengthens and builds up the weak. The best breakfast and supper beverage—can be taken hot or cold.
NO COOKING—ADD WATER ONLY—READY IN AN INSTANT.
Sold in three sizes by all Stores, Bazaars, etc.
KEEPS IN ANY CLIMATE—ALWAYS SWEET AND PURE.
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENGLAND.

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'
A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR
All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, (Eating or Drinking,) Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Oppression or Feeling of Melancholy, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most Invaluable to Travellers, Emigrants, Sailors, and Residents in Tropical Climates.
ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" assists the Functions of the Liver, Bowels, Skin, and Kidneys by Natural Means; thus the blood is freed from poisonous or other hurtful matters, the foundation and great danger of Chills, Fever, Worry, Blood Poisons, &c. There is no doubt that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, prevented a serious illness
CAUTION.—Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT', otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.
Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E., Eng., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.
Sold by Chemists and Stores everywhere.

THE DANGERS OF
COUGHS & COLDS
Few people realise the grave dangers attending the ordinary, everyday cough and cold. Let it be understood that far from being troubles that we must take as a matter of course, coughs and colds are Natures danger signals. She is warning the even that something is wrong: that other troubles are looming ahead. Such terrible diseases as Consumption Inflammation of the Lungs, Pleurisy, Influenza, Asthma and a host of other diseases generally herald their approach by a cough or a cold. A cough should be instantly treated. Colds should never under any circumstances be neglected. A neglected cold has caused the death of thousands. For instance, every year in the United Kingdom alone about 60,000 people die of Consumption, and in the majority of cases the disease developed from frequent coughs and colds. It is safe to say that of this number many would be alive to-day if they had but timely resorted to rational measures. The remedy that cures coughs and colds and, moreover, in a great measure, prevents their recurrence, is
CONGREVE'S
ELIXIR.
This remedy has cured many thousands who have been given up by the physician. It has been doing this good work for 85 years, thus proving the marvellous nature of its powers. During this period many have emphatically stated that Congreve's Elixir has snatched them from the jaws of death.
CONVINCING FACTS.
Case of Mr. B. FENDICK, of Norfolk House, New Cut, Lambeth, S.E.
Mr. Fendick is a draper well known as a Christian worker. Writing to Coombe Lodge in June, 1909, he says:—
"My Life was Despaired of,
and I was given twelve months to live by two leading London doctors." For eighteen months Mr. Fendick had suffered from frequent colds: the cough became persistent and serious symptoms of lung trouble developed. There was pain in the chest; the sputum was streaked with blood, strength was declining, and there was considerable loss of flesh. It was subsequently found that the upper lobes of both lungs were diseased. A course of Congreve treatment was prescribed and followed. A month later there were signs of improvement. On three subsequent occasions, on examination, continued progress was manifest, and the sequel we give in the words of the patient's own testimony in the letter above referred to. He says: "For eighteen months I persevered with your Elixir, after which time I felt quite well and ready for work again. I have had no return of the trouble, and am working if anything even harder than ever to-day, and am feeling fit and strong.
I OWE MY LIFE,
under God, to Mr. Congreve's treatment, and am deeply grateful."
CONGREVE'S ELIXIR is the oldest, safest and most successful and reliable remedy for coughs, colds, and all chest complaints and should be in every home for use when the first signs of a cough or cold are apparent. Mr. Congreve's well-known work on Consumption sent free on application to Coombe Lodge, Peckham.
Prices in England 1/1½ 2/9, 4/6 and 11. Obtainable from THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade, Bombay, and all Chemists

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NEW PATTERN NICKEL LEVER WATCH.

The Sandow Lever

BEST VALUE IN INDIA.

Rs. 10.

Only Manufactured and Sold by

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

Watch and Clock Specialists,

31, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

This Watch has been specially designed for rough wear. It keeps good time, and will run on well for years.

Nickel Silver case.

Rs. 10.

Illustrations of dial and movement are shewn exact size. Supplied in Box with spare glass and spring and guaranteed for 12 months.

A City Constable

Nervous Depression, Lassitude, Rheumatism

From all lands, deputations come to study the *method* which has made the London Constable superior to all others. "The *method* by which I make myself *equal to my work*," says Constable Lawrence, "consists of taking Phosferine at intervals, as in this way I keep myself alert mentally and physically." Since taking Phosferine, Constable Lawrence can remain on "point" duty in all weathers, controlling the amazing volume of City traffic, without experiencing the terrible nerve strain and weariness which formerly distressed him. Even amongst men who excel, Constable Lawrence is known as an exceedingly capable officer, equal to any emergency, and he declares that Phosferine alone enables him to maintain himself in this fine condition.

Quite removed.

Constable Lawrence, 398, High Road, Tottenham, writes:—"Possibly there is not an occupation more nerve trying than that of a "point-duty" policeman, especially when the roads are slippery and the drivers have a difficulty in holding up their horses. Add to this, the skidding of motor omnibus and the dodging of taxi-cabs, &c., it will be seen that my duty is not a pleasant one. I am sure that no one would care to change places with us for more than a few minutes, for it would at once be felt that the dangers are too numerous to cope with. Policemen look big, strong men, but are just as likely to get run down in health as other men, and this is what happened to me sometime ago, when I suffered from headaches, nerve-depression, lassitude and rheumatic pains. After trying many remedies, I was recommended Phosferine, and can say that it is a wonderful renewer of health, and seems to put fresh life into one from the first dose. I am now quite myself again, and very thankful that Phosferine was brought to my notice."—March 5, 1910.

PHOSFERINE

THE GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Maternity Weakness	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Premature Decay	Faintness	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Brain-Fag	Hysteria.

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family	The Imperial Family of China
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And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the World.

Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.
Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.
The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

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RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Ltd., LONDON.

Obtainable of all Leading Merchants throughout the World.

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Why suffer when—

LALKALA

will give you instant relief.

EQUALLY EFFICACIOUS FOR HAY FEVER AND CROUP.

Recommended by the Medical Profession

In Cigarettes or Papers, price Rs. 2 per Box, net. SURE SAFE PLEASANT

Obtainable from KEMP & CO., Chemists, BOMBAY.

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HUNTLY BLEND

MILD PURE

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The Brand is known for the last 20 years in the Indian Market.
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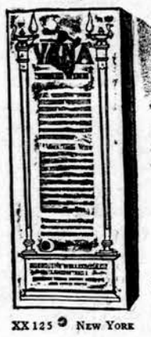

It enriches the blood, the source of mental and physical energy, and nourishes the whole nervous system

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Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Most Valuable Medicine ever discovered.
The best known Remedy for

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

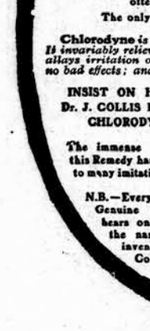
Acts like a charm in

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY & CHOLERA.

Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS. Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP and AGUE.

The only palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.

Chlorodyne *is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.*



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The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.

N.B.—Every bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.

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KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
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LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

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"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

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WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

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known for nearly a century as the most soothing, healing, refreshing and emollient milk for the skin ever produced: it prevents and removes Freckles, Tan, Pimples, Spots, Redness, and Roughness of the Skin, soothes and heals irritation, cutaneous eruptions more effectually than any other preparation, and imparts a **matchless beauty** to the **complexion** unobtainable by any other means. Warranted harmless. Bottles 2s. 3d., 4s. 6d., and 8s. 6d. Sold by stores, chemists, and Rowlands, 67, Hatton Garden, London.

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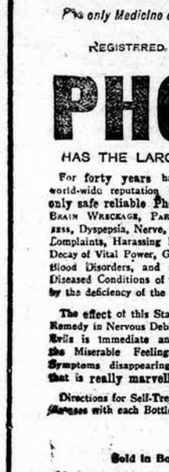

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VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD. BOMBAY, BYCULLA and POONA.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

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"CAUTION—The name of "PHOSPHODYNE" is protected "under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of India and "proceedings will be taken against the vendors of any colorable or other "imitation thereof."

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, open to all.

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HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney, and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

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THERMOS FLASKS

"Strike while the iron is hot"

or in other words—

"Buy your THERMOS now"

There's no time like the present—and

No Flask like the THERMOS

Scorching heat—ice-cold drinks
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In the relentless heat, when your throat is parched, just whip out your THERMOS—and, oh, what bliss—you have a

LONG COOL DRINK

Every THERMOS article keeps drinks icy cold for days, in the hottest weather. No ice wanted—nothing but the THERMOS.

THERMOS FLASKS for the pocket
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CURATIVE PRINCIPLE OF COD LIVER OIL

NO TASTE NO SMELL NO NAUSEA

MORRHUOL

Is superior to Emulsions or Oil, it cures Incipient Consumption, Coughs, Bronchitis and Scrofula.

Each tiny Morrhuol capsule is extracted from a teaspoonful of cod liver oil.

Recommended at the Paris Academy of Medicine, for loss of appetite and flesh, to patients with consumptive tendencies.

Sold everywhere in bottles of 100 Capsules.

PARIS, 8, rue Vivienne.—Sold by all Chemists

The Undermentioned Medicines are prepared from Herbs.

A BOON SUFFERING HUMANITY

SURGERY SUPERSEDED.

☞ I possess numerous certificates from officials, European, Parsees, Mahomedans, Hindus on all diseases. Those who wish to be convinced are requested to come and inspect them.

SURGERY can only give temporary relief to the following diseases: They can be radically cured by the unfailing medicines described below:—

HYDROCELE in any form, acute, or chronic, Hernia, Elephantiasis and all sorts of rectum and scrotum diseases are cured by an infallible, harmless and wonderful remedy consisting of 95 vegetable drugs and 105 vegetable oils.

BLEEDING AND BLIND PILES.—Fistula, Fissure of the anus, and all inflammatory complaints of the rectum, which cause much irritation, burning and pain, are thoroughly cured without the least pain or inconvenience to sufferers.

FATTY OR WINDY BODY.—The undue increase of the size of the belly and abdomen, parts of the waist, loin, and other limbs of the body, and the consequent weakness and depression. The persons do not find rest or happiness under such condition and feel very miserable. They can be easily cured and can experience a reduction of 4 to 7 inches in their body after 15 days' application of oil. Also Rheumatism, Gout, and Paralysis, acute of chronic, cured by the application of oil and pill. The effect of cure is experienced after 15 days' treatment.

SPERMATORRHŒA, STERILITY, and monthly disorders, and other obstinate uterine diseases are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be.

DIABETES.—Insipid and Mellow—and complaints thereto, both acute and chronic, are thoroughly cured harmless Vegetable Pills.

ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, heating sensation in Throat or Chest, Sour, Bitter or Sweet taste in the mouth, heartburn, headache caused thereby, and loss of appetite are easily cured.

ALL NASAL COMPLAINTS.—Watery, blood or pus discharges from the nose, formation of scales or fresh globules in the nose causing obstruction to breathing, are perfectly cured by an effective smelling powder.

PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO THE INCONVENIENCES AND DANGER OF OPERATIONS.

Price as follows:—

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For Nasal Disease, Smelling powder for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

For Rheumatism, Goutand Paralysis, Pills and Oil for 15 days, Rs. 9-12.

LEPROSY—Black and white—and BLOOD-DISORDERS are satisfactorily cured by my remarkable remedy consisting of pills and ointment for 15 days, Rs. 10-8.

ELEPHANTIASIS and similar inflammatory complaints of legs and hands, causing pain, itching, and irritation cured thoroughly by the use of the oil. Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 10-8.

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Apply to Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, of Benares, Moti-walla's Chawl, near old Tram Terminus, Tardeo Bridge, Tardeo, Bombay.

CERTIFICATE.

Dear Sir—I have much pleasure to say, that your Medicine cured me a perfect cure from hydrocele and piles from which I had been suffering for the last 13 years and my wife from the undue increase of fatness in body which she was suffering from for the same period.

I tried good many European and native Doctors but to no effect. I have full confidence in your vegetable drugs and shall be most happy to recommend to my friends.

Yours faithfully—(Sd) H. W. WILLIAMS.

Bombay, 14th February 1910.

CERTIFICATE.

To Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYEN JOSHI, Tram Terminus Tardeo.

Dear Doctor—I wish to bring these few lines to your notice for the benefit of other sufferers I was suffering great agony from Hydrocele and Piles for almost a period of 13 years and tried many doctors both native and European, but to no avail I almost gave up all hopes of ever finding a cure but you will be glad to hear that since using the Pills and Ointment prescribed by you, I found instant relief and a thorough cure.

Thanking you for the same and I sincerely trust your medicines will be soon known by all sufferers, I would very much advise you to advertise more freely in all newspapers. I shall always recommend you to my friends.

Yours faithfully,

J. W. BREAKEY Government Telegraph.

8th September, 1905.

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Sole Advertisements Agents in the United Kingdom Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 67, Fleet-street London E.C.